ELECTION. CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

in the 7th Judicial District, composed on Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, and Bul

T. B. COCHRAN

SHERIFF.

MARSHAL CHANCERY COURT.

ourt, election in August.

We are authorized to announce J. B. PARKS a candidate at the next August election for Maial of the Louisville Chancery Court.

jal dtf

SE WILLI M CARUTH is a candidate J. M. WRIGHT is a candidate for Common

CHANCES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore exist

GRIFFITH & CO. NOTIONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY,

Small Wares, White and Fancy Goods, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dissolution. THE Firm of Wharton Bros. & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual co L. Wharton will have charge of the settl

MANUFACTURER of MARINE Corner of Main and Ninth streets,

Copartnership. THE undersigned have this day associated themselves for the purpose of ducting the LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE 21 and 23 Sixth street, between Main an river, under the name and style of STEI

GEO. P. DOERN. STEIN & DOERN,

Malt, Hops, Barley, and all kinds of Brewers' Articles, Nos. 21 and Sixth st., bet. Main and the Riv LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dissolution Notice.

Copartnership Wotice. THE undersigned have this day JOHNSTON, NEWMAN, & CO.,

BEAMS AND CIRDERS. Wrought Iron Beams and Girders

Union Iron Mills, Pittsburg, Pa. THE attention of Engineers and Architects is called to our IMPROVED OUGHT IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS (pa. ed), in which the compound welds between

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H. P. BRADSHAW. JNO.TEHAN, Jr. C. J. CLARKI H. P. BRADSHAW & CO. Architects

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Stationery, Writing Desks, Pen-Knives, Gift Books, and Fancy Goods

SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS, Opposite Post office, LOUISVILLE. KY.

H. SHADOAN, DENTIST,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1868,

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL LOUISVILLE JOURNAL CO.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, Editors,

JOHN L. KIRBY, Chief Local. THURSDAY JANUARY 30, 1868.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city have been fortunate in engaging Henry Vincent to lecture for

Mr. Vincent is a very able and distinmished lecturer, who instructs and de lights every assemblage that he addresses. He is a profound thinker, a charming writer, an accomplished rhetorician, and a true and earnest man.

Horace Greeley on the 18th.

Of Horace Greeley, we hardly need speak. All but the deaf have heard his tally blind have seen it. We have often objected in strong and we think just language to his political views, but, after all. he is among the least ungenerous of the radicals. Not five of all the radical edtors in the country have been less illiberal than he in the discussion of the terms upon which the Southern States should be estored. And, whatever may be said of im, all must admit that he is one of the ountry's master-minds. We do not supnose that there is a man in the United States who has exerted a wider and deeper influence than he upon public opinion.

Mr. McClurg, chairman of the select committee on Southern railroads, said: He felt almost willing that God should visit the Southern land with desolation, until her people should return to their duty to humanity, and come out from duty to humanity, and come out from among the tombs of corruption where they so long have dwelt. When they shall have come back, and show unmistakable signs of returning reason, he would be willing to treat them as he would treat other loyal citizens, but not until then.—Tele

What would such Congressmen as this Mr. McClurg have from the South? What would they require that section to do as a condition of being spared from "desolation"? What is the "duty to humanity" to which it is demanded that they shall return? Is voluntary submission to negro upremacy a "duty to humanity"? Is eerful acquiescence in confiscation and disfranchisement a "duty to humanity"?

giance to the Union. They did so. They were required to submit to taxation for the payment of the enormous debt incurred by the Federal Government in subduing them. They did so. They were required to declare their ordinances of seession null and void. They did so. They were required to give their assent to the of all debts contracted for the carrying on of the rebellion. They did so. They were required to give up their millions of negroes, upon whose labor their reliance had been during all their lives. They did so. Exaction after exaction was made of them as a condition of their restoration to the Union, and they submitted to exaction after exaction. New and harder terms were imposed as fast as the old nes were complied with. Compliance strove to keep pace with requirement, but equirement bounded on and on, resolved keep the lead. The reconstruction law has been reconstructed just as often as Congress saw that the South was likely to adopt it as it stood, and still another reall, is now pending in that body. If it pass, and if the Southern States shall exhibit indications of assenting to it, Congress will reconstruct again, and after a more atrocious fashion than ever, provided it shall see cause to apprehend that the vote of the Southern States in the Presidential election may be conserva-

The people of the South show no sign of lisloyalty. They perform all their duties to the government and all their "duties to humanity." Mr. McClurg calls upon them to "come out from among the tombs of corruption where they so long have dwelt." The corruption, in the midst of which they dwell, isn't the tenant of ombs. It is living corruption, not dead prruption. It exhibits its hideous Yane visage everywhere throughout the ten States, inaugurating for purposes of pelf and power and hate and revenge the most hellish condition of things ever known

among men. Last Monday some member of the bill "providing that in case a Senator o the United States becomes President of the United States by reason of being President of the Senate pro tem., and in ease his Senatorial term of office expires before his Presidential term of office expires, he shall continue in office until the end of the Presidential term; the office of Senator also becoming vacant." We confess we are at a loss to comprehend the

motive of this bill. Our first impression was that the bill is tended to anticipate the expiration of enator Wade's term during the current residential term; but, on examination. we find that Senator Wade's term does not pire until the Fourth of March in 1869, then the current Presidential term expires also. Nor does the term of any other radical Senator expire before that time. What was the author of the bill driving at? It seems to us that he did not know when Senator Wade's term expires or else, wonderful to tell, he was not in spired by a party motive. We must either harge him with ignorance or credit him

If we should feel constrained to do the latter, the item, we need not say, would stand alone. In the account of the coun ry with the radical party, no entry has et been made on the credit side.

The South Carolina Radical Conention at Charleston, as we stated a few days ago, has ten more black than white members. That convention has adopted an ordinance fixing the pay of its members at eleven dollars per day, a higher rate of compensation by three dollars a day than has been fixed by any of the ther Southern conventions, although these demand for themselves about three times as heavy pay as was ever drawn by any State convention before or by any State Legislature.

It seems, that, the more niggers there re in a Southern State Convention, the wilder and fiercer is the grab for monstrous pay. The niggers, acting upon the assumption that they are the superior race, set a fabulous value upon their ervices. Eleven dollars a day is certain

ly high wages for plantation hands, Virgil says that it is "easy to decend to hell." Congress will find it so.

THE DUTIES OF THE HOUR. - The unemity in the feeling of opposition to rad. calism that prevails in Kentucky has, we believe, caused some persons in this State to underestimate the necessity for great | vertising judicial sales. We fully agree exertions in the North in the approaching | with him in his views upon the subjectpolitical campaign.

The check given to the radicals by the ate elections was but momentary, and have been done long ago. having now, to a great extent, recovered It is strange that any man who from the moral effect of the shock, they thinks at all upon the subject are renewing their attack with redoubled

he constitutional commander in chief ton in the hope that the President will be pared by his adversary's attorney, and declarations of the radical majority, ends strongly to show that the question et entirely settled.

Nor is this the only indication of returnadical majority boldly attempt to thwart uce the land forces of the United States by the dismission of one Major-General, the last commissioned, who is General Hancock. A bill is passed, vetoed, and ably determine that it is unconstitutional. The proposition to remodel the bill to conorm it to the Constitution is not suggested, but it is boldly proposed to remodel the Supreme Court to mould it to the form of

We believe that this very boldness of he radicals is an indication of their waning strength; that it is the recklessness of a desperate situation. But still they now have the power, and will hold it rule again, but they may ruin before they ease ruling.

Where, then, is the remedy? It is in against destructive radicalism that the mathem will not dare to breast the storm that will overwhelm them when the tide

herself. She may have Democrats in office from Governor down to Notary by a radical Congress, whose acts are to be confirmed by a radical court and executed by a radical President. Kentucky premacy of the Constitution. On that platform all those who love their country nd even-those who are solely actuated by the more ignoble impulse of love of selffor the present great issue involves the mmediate personal rights of every individual in the country-should unite as one man; and, though it should cost us the sacrifice of the political interests o aspirations of personal friends or even of urselves, we should hold ourselves in perfect accord with the rest of the conservative party of the nation; with whom we may accomplish everything; withou

whom we can accomplish nothing ndulged that the Freedmen's Bureau would, as provided by the law creating it, expire in July next, has been only a flat ering delusion. We cannot say that i has been a delusion to us for we have no permitted ourselves to cherish it, but un

The Editor of the Tribune say pay the bond-holders in green-backs, with other promises to pay. Well, isn't that exactly the way in which the editor meets all his promises to pay? And isn' it precisely the way in which the Government, with the editor's approbation, pro poses to pay all its creditors except the bond-holders, in whose favor there is no liscrimination in law?

The anti-Supreme-Court bill of the adicals of Congress is an open confession of weakness and guilt. It is an acknowl dgment of their own established convic ons that their reconstruction scheme palpably unconstitutional that it wil pronounced so by a Court consisting chiefly of Judges of their own party, unless that tribunal's power of decision shall be previously regulated, bounded in, and cribbed by radical action.

We are for the contraction policy ader certain circumstances. When con servatism shall have its fingers on the throat of radicalism, we shall ask it to con

ells about the bottom of his soul. His soul may have a bottom, but it has no

the cost and trouble of maintenance.

JUDICIAL SALES-HOW THEY SHOULD BE

can entertain the idea that it is not the true policy to advertise all property sold It is true, the question of impeachment | by the sheriffs or marshals in some of the was lost, and the majority in Congress ap- papers having circulation in the neighbor parently apprehended danger to them- hood of the property. An advertisement ves in pushing the matter further. But may be regarded as public notice to cred ly a few days ago Mr. Eliot declared in | itors of the defendant to take care of their House, that, if the failure to impeach | interests in the debtor's property, and as was attributed to any want of political such should have general circulation and rmness, he could say to those who so be- as much publicity as can be given it. Uneved that they would find themselves in | der the present system by printed or writror; and, as if to verify this assertion, | ten notice, posted at three or four places e radical majority had then before the there is no security that the notices wil House, and will without doubt pass over | remain posted twelve hours after they are he President's veto, a new reconstruction | put up. Who has not known them to be l, which provides in its final clause that posted at night and torn down before the interference of any person with the morning? The officer can post them, but intent to prevent the execution of the un- he cannot keep them up, and persons who estrained orders of General Grant shall desire to buy property frequently take e deemed a high misdemeanor. There this method of cutting off competition for an be no doubt that this clause is a direct | it. It happens frequently that, in cases breat of impeachment, if the President, which are not contested, such as sales on foreclosures of mortgages or liens. should attempt in any way to control his there is no one to look after the interest pilitary subordinate, the general of the of the defendant, who may be a poor and This, with the restoration of Stan- | ignorant man, and the decree being pre roycked into resistance, and other acts has no interest beyond making the debt for his client, or enabling the client to buy the property for less than his debt, the or of the impeachment of Mr. Johnson is not | der is to advertise by bills and the property is sold for far less than its value, and probably a personal judgment is taken ng boldness. The President puts Han- against the defendant for a balance un ock in the place of Sheridan, and the satisfied by the sale, when a proper adver tisement would have made his property this conservative step by proposing to re- pay his debt and leave him a surplus. The property of infants may thus be sold and title conveyed absolutely by advertising "according to law and the (present) rules of court," when a proper notice would passed again over the veto; when it is have made it bring double the amount. earned that the Supreme Court will prob- The fact is, that so many legal frauds and iniquities can be arranged through the present system in which, when confirmed by the courts, no flaw can be found, that it is a wonder that the system should have been allowed to exist to this time. Any man who ever lived in a city knows that a bill posted on a door or fence, unless it be some such more of public attention than if it were being blown along the street in the dust. Bills are put into men's hands at every street corner with the full knowledg that not one man in five will read them; they are scattered like leaves through the postoffice, and in every other way, the advertisers knowing that not one in ten is read. Of what effect,

presenting such a solid, united front ority in Congress and those who sustain worth of property; in which married wohis great work? She can do nothing by men, children, and creditors have interests, is annually sold by the courts of the

State in this city alone. The object of ad-Public, but it will avail her nothing if the vertising property is or should be that it erties of her people are to be overridden may bring the highest price it can be made to bring at a forced sale. Even if the owner has no hope that it will pay all his debts, justice demands that it shall pay as must remember that she is part of a far as it will, for the benefit of both debtor great whole; a fraction of the great con- and creditors alike; and, if the servative party of the nation. The only debtor happens to be a poor and gnorant man, the law should protect him and his family to the extent of at least having all due publicity given to the fact that his property is to be sold. The old stock argument, weak and silly sit is, that it is wrong to expose a man to the mortification of being advertised at sheriffs' or magistrates' sale, is the only one that can be urged against advertising in the newspapers; and if any man is s illy or mawkishly sensitive as to desire is property to be sold for half its value. his own and his family's injury, to say othing of that of his creditors, the law ought to appoint him a guardian to see it one without his consent. If a man can pay his debts, he can easily arrange with

The hope so long and earnestly ubtedly the masses of the people of the

The Committee on Freedmen's Affairs n the House of Representatives have agreed upon a bill for continuing the Bu reau a year after next July, and, when that year shall be about to expire, another will no doubt be added if radicalism shall then be alive and possess the power to make the addition. The Bureau is to the radicals such a vast engine of influence and patronage that they will never wil lingly dispense with it so long as they shall have need of the kind of work tha a hell-engine can do. The expense i money to the country will be enormous and crushing, but the radical leaders wi not care for that. So they make money themselves, they reck not that "million

hat the Federal Government, if it should

naking Gen. Grant Dictator, Autocrat, Despot, that he may make himself Presi-The editor of the Chicago Tribune nt-to see it constituting him a ruler of

Congress swears that it will main ain its dignity. Its dignity isn't worth

Gen. Hancock was great at Gettysburg. He is greater at New Orleans.

ADVERTISED .- A gentleman, who is inte ested in the matter, writes us a very sen sible letter on the present method of ada subject to which we would invite the attention of the Legislature. This should hotels in Heidelberg, Baden-Baden, and other cities. They seem to be as easily raised as chickens, and, be ing so much more prolific, wonder that fish raising is not more frequently prosecuted. s the famous brook trout, with the red and black spots, and is the most delicious of fresh water fishes. While examining then, can four bills, posted at the courtthe ponds we ordered a fried trout for house and three market-houses, be? And inner, and when we returned to the house yet, hundreds of thousands of dollars e found a large fat one already prepared

> as other charms. From the trout establishment we drove o the top of the Kaiserstuhl, the mounain which overlooks the town, and on on the summit of the mountain is a whey use, where you may get goats' milk if you want it, but my impression is that beer and wine are much oftener called for from this place we had a grand view. perb sunset. Without glasses we were ble to see a distance of 180 miles, as I ave once before mentioned. I believe. nd our guide pointed out to us the disnt Hartz Mountains, and many cities nd cathedrals-that of Worms among he rest. As the sun was setting we descended to

e castle, which is some distance below. t is the grandest and highest pile of ruins have ever seen. They are perfectly e officer and the other party to have the agnificent, and were all the more sale made without advertising "by conscinating and impressive from being een in the dying light of the setting If he cannot pay the debt, then a sale in, and then in the dusk of evenithout due notice, and for half the value ng and in the moon-light. First we of the property, is most certainly a wrong went into the cellars and dungeons, and pon somebody; at least, it is making the wine cellar saw the monster wineeference of creditors, a thing which we ask, which is something more than a ave a very stringent statute to prevent. indred years old, is thirty and a half In the cities and towns in which daily et long, twenty-three feet high, and caapers are published, all judical sale ble of holding two hundred and thirtyould be advertised in those papers for ght thousand quarts of wine! From not less than five days, the number of pa-2 to 1759 it was three times filled with ers to be governed by the value of the ine, but since then it has been empty. operty, or the amount of the judgment. Upon its top, over the bung-hole, a floo Another reason why sales should be adhas been constructed, and a large set can ertised is, that, where publicity is not asily dance upon it. This building is of given, if much property passes through an ed sandstone, elaborately carved, with ficer's hands, it is certainly a great one lions over its gates, and innumera le statues in the niches in the walls ent the provisions may be made to pre he history of this castle is absorbingly ent officers from purchasing at the sales. eresting, and its legends and romances can be done with impunity by or through which are without number, rival in beaut; and marvelousness the stories of the is does not seem to be regarded as a Arabian Nights. The tower walls are ery reprehensible thing by the public, wenty feet thick, and so completely at simply as one of the perquisites of all that when the castle was blown up e office. If the property brings its full y the French, a hundred years ago, alue, or near it, there is little temptation, one side of a tower fell in a body to the nd we are sure the officers should, if they

ground and remained entire, leaning

against the base of the portion which

ood unmoved. Ivy and other creepers

cover the walls and grow from the window

ground rooms large trees have sprung up

long before we finished our inspection of

noon had risen, but in the narrow, spiral

tairway leading to the top of the tower

ighted only by small narrow windows.

we found it very dark. As we climbed the

owers and wandered through the desert

ed halls, entirely alone, and all was silent

ightly grasped by L., and no doubt a

very slight rustling of the wind in

tone, or the note of a screch-owl

ould have convinced her that some in-

hospitable goblin was about to assault u

or daring to remain in his weird domin

ee, we sat at our window till bed-time.

ooking up in the moonlight to the grand

Next morning, on my way to the cars,

stopt at a sword-store and examined

ome of the rapiers with which the

Heidelberg students fight their harmless

foil, sharpened on the sides for a few

old ruins.

the ivy, or the falling of

o not, pray "not to be lead into tempta-The other day, Senator Grimes, of wa, presented "the petition of George | sills, and on the floors of some of the Colvocoresses, captain in the United tates Navy, praying to be restored to the active list." If the Senate grant this the enchanting and enchanted castle, the orayer, they at the same time should take f the captain's name, and give him an sier one. To restore a man under the veight of such a name to "the active list" would be a sort of mockery. Judging from the number of candidates around us as the tomb, I felt my arm

ent", as is constantly done.

or the Republican Presidential nomin on, as compared with that for the Dem atic ticket, it may be said that the ef in Republican success is the stronger at least three to one .- Detroit Post, No, most stupid of posts, the fact stated y you proves only that the radicals as a arty are three times as eager in the hunt or office as the Democrats.

nbounded power, that he may elect himelf a nominal ruler with but the shadow Congress intends to perpetrate new nconstitutional acts to prevent the Su- and ridiculous duels. It is a fencing eme Court from interfering with the unonstitutional ones it has already perpelinches near the end, and to kill a man

LETTER FROM HEIDELBERG.

Heidelberg, Sept. 27, 1867. ed buckskin jacket, covering the body We left Baden-Baden at 1 o'clock P and fitting close up to the chin, is worn , and reached Heidelberg at 3 in the afternoon of the same day. Heidelberg is on the left bank of the Neckar, a river but little larger than Salt river, in a fer ties almost unknown in these duels. The tile valley, and above it rise mountains covered with the dark pines of the Black Forest. The town is a mile and a half beauty, but leaves instead a pretty little long, but consists of one principal street, scar. Were this gentle mode of warfare and is but a hundred yards or so broad, and has about 16,000 people in it. Heihistorical fame, but is devoid of archi-Americans, when they fight, fight in earntectural beauty, neither its churches nor its colleges being imposing, and it is, in truth, a very dull and dry old town. The scenearound it is beautiful, and much like that on the Rhine, and, from the ruinous old Electoral castle on a mountain rising behind the town, you have a splendid dis-We took the advice of our guide-book, and lirectly after arriving at Heidelberg hired a carriage and drove to an establishment near by, where mountain trouts are artificially reared on an extensive scale. A small crystal stream supplies a succession of ponds, each twenty or thirty yards square, on the side of a hill, and in these the fish of different sizes are placed Above them all is a house or shed in which shallow vats or troughs contain the fish eggs in the hatching room. Our attend ant spoke nothing but German, and I was unable to learn whether the eggs were hatched by artificial heat or otherwise, nor could I buy any book giving an account of the system of propagation. In the nigher ponds were the smaller trouts, vary ng from three or four to eight or ter nches in length, and, as we descended from pond to pond, we found the fish to crease in size, until the largest were early as long as a man's arm, and weigh eight or ten pounds. They seemed to be fed upon common fish, resembling our silver-sides, shiners, etc., which are either given to them whole or cut up. It is absolutely necessary to keep the differ ent sizes of trouts separate, otherwise the reater would soon eat up the lesser. All he fish appeared to be in fine health and looked as game as stallions, but are as wild as partridges. When it is desired to change the fish from one pond to another they are caught in a large net, and thus eveniently removed; and they are taken in the same way for the table. I think I am safe in saying there are thousands of and from here they are supplied to the

only to their Legislatures that Cor people of the United States. Conceding they had power, as you claim, to reject your amendment, by what shadow of right do you deny to those Legislatures power to choose. Senators in this body? As well deny to a living body the right to breathe. or us: and, while we feasted upon his exuisitely delicate flesh, I hope I shall be ardoned if I confess that we, for the time. forgot the cares, and troubles, and sorrows of our friends. If Heidelberg had nothing But perhaps you say if they had ratified the amendment then they had Legisla-ures which had the right to vote. But as se to recommend it but its trout, I should still advise all travelers to visit it. But i

Legislatures and no right to vote. In other words, if they voted with you they had a right to vote; if they voted against of States under the Constitution. Every act and resolve of Congress, every dollar spent, every blow struck, every drop of blood shed, was to compel the people and the States of the South to live in the Union and obey the Constitution. And laws, you say they shall not live Union under this Constitution at all. They shall first form another Union, and come into that Union under another or an

press this negro domination over the repeat the question a second time.

The second answer is: because the negroes were loyal, and the whites disloyal. Let us examine this bold assertion. Is in of all the negroes in those States during the whole war did all in their power to sustain the rebel cause? They fed their armies; they dug their trenches; they built their fortifications; they fed their women and children. There were no in surrections, no uprisings, no effort of any kind anywhere outside the lines of our armies on the part of the negroes to aid the Union cause. In whole districts, in States even, where all the ab! nose loyalty you boast, under the con-f women, decrepid old men and boys, lid all they were capable of doing to aid

ocpulation, or a majority even, ever vol-untarily engaged in the rebellion.

It should not be forgotten that allegaons on the part of the citizen and pro-ction on the part of the Government are prelative duties. Has a Government be right to demand the one if it do not ford the other? Has it the right to pun-ble the citizen for sidding sh the citizen for yielding to a supe

the war had been foreign States, and tha we had conquered them by arms, would t wise statesmen adopt the policy of neiliation? Would not they treat them friends and make them fellow-citizens t policy because from the beginning we acquisition of people and territory, treaty the people were made citizens once, with all the rights of citizens. have had wars with Englishmen; but

ons at so unseasonable an hour. It was when peace came and they sought to lay the foundations of the Republic broad and deep, what did they do? Do you find in the Constitution they formed or the laws they passed under it any test-oaths; own, and, there being nothing in it to ny bills of attainder; any reconstruction lls? No, sir. No; they were too great ad too wise. They had too much faith man, and liberty, and truth, and God On the contrary, they declared ower of the bayonet; and, that even for reason itself, there should be no corruption of blood or forfeiture beyond the life States of the South to negro supremacy by with one, or even to hurt him at all seri-

air trial, confronting his accusers, by the erdict of a jury of his peers.

In the Declaration of Independence,

also, even in the midst of war, reason re-mained supreme over passion. They were equal to the grand occasion. In one of s sublimest sentences they declared they ould hold the people of England, their

ans-Messrs. Bridgeford and Overton, of Louisville. They are here pursuing their studies at this famous seat of learning, and the little that I saw of them was enough to satisfy me that they are doing their duty to themselves and to their worthy parents. They are students indeed, and will make professional men of whom

It was 1 o'clock when we left Heidelerg, and in four hours the cars put us the height in that great argument lown at Strasburg, celebrated for its big clock and for its fatty-liver pies. Here our baggage was once more searched. We visited the grand old cathedral, 476 feet high, probably the most elaborately carved stone edifice in the world, and saw its wonderful clock. I called for a pate de foies gras at a restaurant, but was informed hat the pies were then out of season, and that I could get the livers only in cans as we get them at home. At 9 o'clock we took the cars for Paris. L. P. Y., JR. SENATOR DOOLITTLE'S LATE SPEECH IN HE SENATE. - We give below such extracts

from this speech as will afford a compreensive view of the whole: But, sir, why press this negro suprema-y over the whites? What reason can you live? I have heard three distinct anwers to this question worthy of notice.

First. Because the States of the South bmitted by Congress. Second. Because the negroes are loyal

nd the whites disloval; and Third. Because it will secure party as dency. Let us consider the first answer, that he States of the South have rejected the constitutional amendment submitted by

ously, would be next to an impossibility;

but to render the danger still less, a wad-

by the pugnacious youths in combat.

Possibly, by accident, a fellow might

lose an eye or an ear, but these are casual-

sual result of a duel is a little cut on the

face, which does not jeopard life or mar

once introduced into our country, I am

sure it would become a favorite amuse-

ment: but I fear it never will be, for

est; and these German toys can't let day-

light into people as do our bowie-knives,

or dueling pistols, or Deringer's, or Colt's

While waiting at the station for the cars

to start, we had a charming surprise in

meeting two splendid young Kentuck

our city may be proud.

True, I admit they did reject the amend uld reject it in no other way, for it was submitted the question. But how could heir Legislatures reject it if they had no Legislatures at all? If they had Legisla-Legislatures at all? It they had Legislatures which could reject it, they had Legislatures which could ratify it. To do either is the highest act of a State Legisture for it then acts upon the fundature, for it then acts upon the funda-mental law not only of its own State and people, but of all the States and all the people of the United States. Conceding

Mr. President, having thus shown that whites of the South? What reason can

Sir, let me put the extremest case. Supr die by it.
The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. se States of the South b

ve always declared that our purpose was t to subjugate but to maintain the Union when the bloody strife was over, when beace had come, what course did our anotes of the South.

of the guilty party; and, furthermore, that | military dictatorship, all who are in favor no man should be convicted except upon of maintaining the integrity of the Union, presentment by a grand jury, and after a the rights of the States, and the liberties

fellow-countrymen with whom they were then engaged in civil war, as they did the rest of mankind, "enemies in war; in peace, friends." If we cannot equal them, may we not endeavor to follow their ex what do the great examples of history

teach us in dealing with rebellion if not that after force has been sublued by force, magnanimity is more powerful than revenge; that love conquers what hate never can—the hearts and affections of

down by arms, the question arose in the Roman Senate, what shall be done with Latium and the people of Latium? There were some then who cried, "disranchise them; others said, "confiscate heir property." There were none who said, "subject them in vassalage to their But old Camillus, in that speech which revealed his greatness and made his name immortal, said: "Senators, make them

your fellow-citizens, and thus add to the power and glory of Rome." In this high place, in the Senate of the great Republic of the world, outgrowth of the civilization all ages, cannot we, Senators, rise To descend to humbler examples, may we not even take lessons from some of our Indian tribes? It is well known that the civilized tribes of the Indian Territory took sides in our terrible conflict. Civil war in its direst and most savage form raged through all their country. Their dwellings were sacked and burned; their hands were red in each other's blood. they have made peace. They have reor-ganized their governments. They now live side by side in perfect tranquillity. Prosperity is once more smiling upo their beautiful land. Cannot Christia tatesmen have equal faith in magnanity—equal courage to forgive and to be lieve that love is the power by which to reach the hearts of our late enemies? But, sir, suppose the statement be true that the negroes are loyal and the whites disloyal in heart, have we even then the

ight to try and convict, and sentence t Exprisonment, and to death even. Bu ow, without trial, by what operates as ubstantial bill of attainder, and ex pos acto at that, to subject them to negr vernments is a crime against the Con stitution, against our own race, and agains civilization itself. It is to impose upor them, against their will, a degradation which every State of the North would re ect, and one tenfold greater than has ver been attempted in any Northern tate. It would make them unfit to be our ellow-citizens, and place the States of the

South upon a footing inferior to that o the other States in the Union. Mr. President, having considered a some length the second answer to my question and finding that it is not stained by the facts, that it is had in p ciple and worse in policy, I repeat the question a third time—Why press this negro supremacy over the whites of the South? What reason can you give? The leader of the radical forces—that inexorable Moloch of this new rebellion against the Constitution,

The strongest and the fiercest spirit That fought in Heaven, now fiercer by despe

answers with boldness, and in plain Enganswers with boldness, and in plain English gives the true reason—namely, to secure party ascendancy. This is the third and last answer which I propose to consider on this occasion. On the 3d of January, 1867, Mr. Stevens, in the House of Representatives, used this language, which I find reported in the Globe:
"Another good reason is it would in "Another good reason is, it would in the the assendancy of the Union party, o you avow the party purpose, exclaims Do you avow the party purpose, ex-some horror stricken demagogue? horror stricken demagogue? I do., party purpose is here avowed in ouse. In his speeches and letters pere Mr. Starons The negroes, under the tutella ary measures, and in keeping with his

own revolutionary history.

The letter of General Pope, when command of one of the districts, recent ose seeks to control the bayonet als This argument for party ascendancy, all can understand. It is bold, clear, and ogical. It is the argument of necessity of it: We must, says the radical, "elect the next President. The negroes, under the lead of our bureau or the control of our bayonets, will vote for our candidate. The whites, outraged by our attempt to put the negro over him, will vote against him. Therefore, the bayonet must place the negro in power in these States to give us seventy electoral votes for President, twenty Senators, and fifty members of the impressive dignity of judicial rectivations and presiding reason; of the enlarged and presiding reason; of the enlarged proposed in the control of the principles and nature of our complication to put the

great a man to resort to subterfuge or

admit his leadership. But the truth is, in some way or other he does lead or drive the radical party in the end into the support of all his revolutionary schemes. Now and then one shrinks back. More than once I have seen the "galled jade wince," but never fail at the last to obey the lash of her master. Would to Heaven it were otherwise! Would to heaven that e radical party could pause and mod-its suicidal policy! But I fear the maeak; that, however much some may re al necessities compel you to go on, and ght on to the bitter end. You have taked your all upon it. You must live

The result of the recent elections, showng that a majority in the Northern and
Western States is opposed to that policy,
so far from changing a resolution from
which the radical party dare not retreat, pushing it on to the madness of desp nust be forced at the point of the bayo ffrage, to vote for the radical candidate, he will be beaten. The majority in the orthern and Western States against him

must, therefore, be overcome by the negro power in the Republic, and to elect to the Presidency the candidate of negro su-premacy, upheld by military despotism. Shall Pretorian bands control the Presidency, as in the degenerate days of Rome they set up the empire for sale? I am no prophet; but, if not mistaken in the signs of the times the American people are not yet prepared for that. The Democratic ors of the past, planting itself upon th ving issues of the hour, welcoming into

of the people under the Constitution, and all who neither admit the doctrine of Southern radicalism, which brought on this rebellion, that a State may secede from the Union, nor admit that other doc-trine of the Northern radical, no less rev-olutionary, that Congress may exclude or disfranchise ten States from the Union, are now coming together upon the plat-form of the fathers of the Constitution. and in the same fraternal spirit in which it was formed, and by which alone it can

Sir, there are times when public opinion is like a placid stream gently flowing within its banks, when slight obstacles may, for a time, arrest or change or divert its course. Then, it may be said, the voice of the people is the voice of political to the people is the voice of political to the people is the voice of people is the voice of the people is the voice of political voice. , there are times when public opinion cians; the voice of the people is the will of a party. But there are other times when the heavens are overcast, the rains have descended, and the floods have come, that its majestic currentrolls on, emblem of wrath and power, when resistence maddens wrain and power, when resistence maddens its fury and increases its atrength. Then it overflows its banks. The barriers of party caucuses and politicians are all swept away, and become mere flood wood on the surface of the troubled waters. The voice of the people then is no longer the voice of politicians; then it is that the voice of the people is the voice of God.

Sir, we are in the midst of a new rebel-ion, bloodless as yet, but which threatens o destroy the Constitution, and with it he last hope of civil liberty for the world. But let us not despair. Let us not sur-render our faith in the people nor our faith in republican institutions. The peo-ple everywhere are coming to the rescue. They are again rising above party and the clamors and denunciations of parti-sans. Hundreds and thousands of the ear-nest Republicans who supported Mr. Lin-coln's administration have already severed ir relations to this revolutionary party

They are organizing everywhere, from Maine to California, not upon the dead issues of the past, for inglorious defeat. There is too much at stake, and they are too terribly in earnest for that. But with ving men, upon the living issues of the present, they will organize for so complete and overwhelm votes of the negro States of the South can-not hold the balance of power and decide the election against them. That same patriotism which led hundreds of thouands of Democrats to sustain the Repub lican party in putting down the rebellion of the Southern radicals will now lead hundreds of thousands of Republicans to act with the Democratic party to overcome the no less dangerous doctrines of he tadicals of the North. They are fight-ng in the same cause of the Union and he Constitution, and for the spirit which gives them life.

SENATOR DAVIS .- On the 16th of Decem er last, Senator Davis, of our State, introduced in the Senate the following resolu-

Resolved. That the Constitution should onstitutional power that shall arise in the questions of conflict of jurisdiction be-tween it and the State governments; said ibunal to consist of one member from ch State, to be appointed by the State, hold his office during good behavior.

On the 14th instant, Mr. Davis supported this resolution in a speech, which, however, was mainly devoted to a review of Judge Swayne's opinion on the civil-rights bill. The review is a searching one, comprising, among other noteworthy passages, a scathing characterization of the opinion, a masterly portrait of Chief-Justice Chase, thus broke up the work of tranquil and a noble and beautiful tribute to the President and the Supreme Court, all of

Judge Swayne is an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a judicial tribunal without a peer in power and dignity in the present and all the past ages of the world. He was the first he civil rights act and some of the fu amental and most vital principles of o ave but tasked all the ability and virt f a great judge. One equal to this ranscendent duty, in this time of nation- l convulsion, would be aptly represented

But how deplorably did he fail to con to the great demand upon him! ee in his opinion the appearances of lalower; of thorough, profound, and accu wenty Senators, and fifty members of the | comprehension of a statesman-jurist; All honor to the radical chief, the great embraces alike every part of our expandemmoner, who, with all his faults, is too ed country and all its people, and the great embraces alike every part of our expanded embraces. sams, or attempt to conceal his real pur-ose in this legislation.

Some who favor these measures do not

dence of his recognition of the imperia and more yet, the absence of any ev dence of his recognition of the imperia and inviolable supremacy of the Constitu

> We see in this miscalled judicial opin ion the disquisition of a sectional parti san politician, flippant, passionate, an superficial, erroneous in its statement of facts and principles, feeble and inconclusive in its reasonings, predetermined to come to a desired conclusion, and in its approach to it taking shelter behind pile egal authorities, and an utter failure to iduce one principle in support of the constitutionality of the civil rights bill, e see in it a feeble attempt to advance to ideas, passions, and interests of a sec tion; its vagaries, social, political, and chilanthropic, by this unworthy perver-ion of a high judgment seat. The task of proving the civil rights bill to be author-zed by the Constitution is in conflict with I the powers of reason, and this judicia Judge Swayne himself, to his intellect, to his legal learning, and especially to his valted office.

> Judge Chase is a man of large and conorded ability; of calm but true courage of strong but not imperious will; of long and clear foresight; of but little power directly with the masses, but great contro over their second rate leaders, and of the st absorbing and unscrupulous amb most assorbing and unscruptions amor-tion. He commands his own tongue, and when he chooses to indulge it talks well and seldom too much, and combines emi-nently the suaviter in modo et fortitler in re. He might have made a great lawyer, t projects of political ambition early en ossed his mind and heart, and diverted n from that sedulous, laborious and ex sive pursuit of his profession in the library and the courts which is the condition of achieving eminence in it. In the pursuits of his life his principle has been aut Cusar aut nullus; and when he came upon the bench of the Supreme Court his youth and opportunity for making a great lawyer having passed, and his taste and aspirations being fixed in another direction, it was then impossible for him to take position with the great individual. m to take position with the great judic aminaries of his own country; and there ore he turned from the mild and pure plendor of a judicial fame, which h ould never reach again, to the dazzling and long coveted attractions of the Presi lency.
>
> Born and educated in an eastern free

NUMBER 57.

State, in his early manhood having settled in the great one of the West, and rapidly winning its highest honors, his cool and comprehensive survey of the whole theater from that stand-point soon convinced him that a sectional assault from the free States upon slavery, was the idea upon which the mass of their population might be united, and by taking the lead in such movement he might rally a host that would bear him on to the Presidency. No sympathy or interest for the enslaved negro, no devotion to universal liberty, no sentiment of philanthropy, no views of calarged patriotism moved him, but only the calculation of a cold and selfish ambition. He has played this long game without principle, but with great skill and self-possession. He was ance of the constitutional authority of the Government of the United States, or for letting the Southern States drift away from the Union, or for their coercion, con-quest, and subjugation, and pinioning them to the earth with the bayonet, or for a general consolidated despotism, as his interests and policy required. His incendiary course in the peace convention contributed largely to fcustrate that attempt to settle our difficulties and avert civil war. The Constitution and avert civil war. The Constitution and its guarantees and restrictions, the preservation of the peace, prosperity, and liberties of his countrymen, the threatened ruin of our entire political system, the imminence of a civil was that would devastate the whole land and fill it with wailing and woe, held him in no check; but with noiseless energy he pushed on his system of operations. When the thunders of the rebel cannon that played on Fort Sumpter struck the eastern and western oceans and the great lakes, and reverberating over the whole land, frenzied all the people who had not gone into the rebellion, his soul was stirred with a profound but voiceless joy, for then he was assured that the stronger North would be hurled against the weaker South; and it became his hope that the Southern whites would be utterly subjugated and whites would be utterly subjugated and the negroes enfranchised and placed in the mastery over their disfran-chised owners, that he might obtain their suffrages for the Presidency. But things began to work not in unison with the scheme and calculations of the Chief Justice. The army had done its work victoriously. The rebels had been con-puered and had made full submission, and accepted promptly all the conditions im-posed upon them, and had pleaded to come back to their proper position in the Union and the Government of the United States, and to be placed under its protecomplete submission of the rebels. people of the States involved in the repeople of the States involved in the re-bellion had remodeled their governments to conform to the condition of its utter overthrow, and under the auspices of many acts of Congress, and of the exec-utive and judicial departments, were rap-idly proceeding to re-establish their full proper relations with the United States and their government. Union, peace, and fraternity seemed to be again brooding over the whole land. Good will and con-fidence between the freedimen and their fidence between the freedmen and their late owners was fast springing up, and they were mutually establishing relations

they were mutually establishing relations that would promote the interests, security, and welfare of both races.

But the consummation of this general movement in the South would leave its political power in possession of the white race exclusively, and bring it up united indexibly as destiny against the Chief Justice's long cherished have a securing the Presidency, and blast it forever. The ambitions, sectional politician and negrothe ermine of the judge through his no-torious Southern tour, and by his incendi-ary speeches and example, and by the per-verted moral influence of his great office, filled the Southern negroes and reconstructing the Southern Could anything be more unfit, more grand ly grotesque, than Judges Chase and Swayne sitting in final judgment on the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and of the States and questions of the conflict of jurisdiction between them and the Government of the United States?

The former judges, who, so long on this lived about the allotted years of man's life, and it was expected and hoped that their cently appointed judges were all radical, and that the President would see to it most arefully that any he might have to ap-noint should be radical par excellence. But the best-laid schemes often disappoint heir projectors. No man has dealt to adicalism such ponderous blows as the e name of its writer with the immorta dges who entrenched the great princi sles of English liberty with buttresses leep and strong as the foundation of the ea girt isle, and has given full assurance hat their vigorous offshoots, transport of a new world, have here defender

to those who protected the parent sto against every storm.

THE "GOOD TIME GOMING. Mark Twain takes this view of the milnium of women's rights. In that day a man shall say to his ser

"What is the matter with the baby?"-Ind the servant shall reply— "It has been sick for hours. 'And where is its mother?'
'She is out electioneering for Sallie

'All right. Who is your choice for

'Well, you can tramp And women should take pointer instead of discussing the fashions; and men shall nurse the baby while their wives go to the polls to vote. And in that day the man who hath beautiful whiskers shall beat the homely man of wisdom for Governor, and he youth who waltzes with exquisite race shall be Chief of Police in prefer-

termined energy. Every man, I take it, has a selfish end in view when he pours out eloquence in behalf of the public good in the newspa-pers, and such is the case with me. I do not want the privileges of women extended, because my wife holds office in nine-teen different female associations, and I have to do all her clerking. If you give have to do all her clerking. If you give the women full sweep with men in political affairs, they will proceed to run for every office under the new dispensation. That will finish me. She would not have time to do anything at all, then, and one solitary thing I have shirked up to the present time would fall on me, and my family would go to destruction; for I am not qualified for a wet nurse.

n the public expenditures. It is reporte hat the House Committee on Appropria that the House commetee of Arginally made for the naval service some \$20,000,000. This retrenchment will cut down the work largely in every navy yard in the country. The army estimates, it is said, will not be retrenched so much, owing to the country the said of the country. the vast expense of keeping troops in the Southern States.

Regular Packets. Cincinnati, 30:50 A. M. 4:50 P. M.

All places on the river, to
Henderson, 4:50 P. M. LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

6:00 A. M. 4:15 P. M.

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KLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Ghe copy for twelves \$250; twenty copies, with a copy to the p of the club, \$40. tlons may be made to the club, at club rates. additions may be made to the Additions may be made to the Additions may be made to the Additions may time. ered letters or post-office or

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 3 A. M. HENRY VINCENT, THE GREAT ENGLISH REFORMER.-We copy from the Detroit Post of January 13, 1868, a short sketch of this great lecturer, believing it will interest all our readers, as he is to deliver

the closing lectures of the course before

the Young Men's Christian Association in Masonic Temple next Monday and Tuesday nights: Henry Vincent was the son of a silversmith, and was born in Lendon in the year 18e6. Being left an orphan at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to a printer in Hull, with whom he remained until he attained his majority. During his apprenticeship he supported a destitute mother and her other children by ex-

tra work, and improved his mind by night study. While yet a boy, he imbibed radical principles, and spoke publicly on the subject of Catholic emancipation.

He next entered into the spirit of the French revolution, after which the great reform excitement absorbed his energies. Having attained his majority he proceeded to London with his mother, and imme diately became a leader in all the popular novements. During 1837-8 he traversed the country, using his vigorous and brilliant oratorical powers in the Chartist cause. His success among the Welsh was so marked that the Government, becoming alarmed, marked him as a victim, and or his return to London to visit his widowed mother, he was dragged from her dwelling at midnight, on a charge of sedition, and imprisoned for twenty-two

wards in London. The attention of Parliament was called to his case by Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, who eulogized his character and talents and censured the Government for his unjust imprisonment. The result of the debate was that the Queen granted him a full pardon. He came from the prison an idolized man by the honest English people, and on the day of his release, at a complimentary banquet, he made a speech in defense of his principles and conduct worthy of the theme and the man.

Four times he stood for Parliament, but was always defeated. As a popular orator he is personally

known in every hamlet in Great Britain Having determined to visit the United States, he received a eulogistic letter of recommendation from John Bright. As a ecturer he is probably the most fascinating now before the American public. All his sympathies are intensely with the people. In weaving the serious and the norous together he has rare tact, besides which he has an abundant fund of information and anecdote. The art of lecturing, attained by so few, though aped by so many, has seldom been carried to greater perfection than by Henry Vincent. In person, he is slightly below the medium size, inclining to corpulency, with handsome features, ruddy complexion, and beard long and gray. His words flow in rapid numbers, illuminating the reason, exciting the imagination and warming the heart. He uses no manuscript; his gestures are few but graceful, while his facial expressions add to the force of his language.

Two Mysterious Deaths.-On Tuesday the dead body of a man, supposed to be that of one Patrick Connally, was found in the canal, below Elm Tree Garden. a verdict of death from some cause un- vent familiarity engendering contempt. known. As many inquiries have been made in regard to the deceased, we deem it proper to give the following description. as noted by the Coroner, namely: Weight, 160 or 170 pounds; 5 feet 8 inches high; auburn hair and red whiskers: had on a dark corded coat, gray over-shirt, also a white and black-checked shirt and blue flannel under-shirt; cloth vest and pants, and drawers and heavy boots. The body had lain in the water two or three weeks.

The same day the body of a female white infant was found in the African graveyard, on Jefferson street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, under circumstances leading to the belief that it was destroyed by its unnatural mother. An inquest was held upon the child yesterday, but no facts tending to clear up the mystery of its fate were disclosed. The fol-

INQUEST No. 139—Held at the office of the Western Cemeters e Western Cemetery, in the city of Louville, Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, 1868 on the body of an unknown infant child Verdict of the jury: That said child came to her death from strangulation produced by choking around the neck. The thoracio cavity being opened and the lungs being removed were found in a healthy state, and upon being placed in water floated on its surface. All other parts were in a DICK MOORE, C. J. C.

LOCAL BUDGET. MANY THINGS OF MANY KINDS.

-The General Council meets to night at the usual hour. -General Gideon J. Pillow, of Ten nessee, is at the Louisville Hotel.

-James H. Preston, a printer, for merly of this city, died at Cape Girardeau, Mo., on the 1st inst. - By next Saturday the track will be laid on the H. & N. Railroad to Little riv-

er, three quarters of a mile from Hopkins--Two more bridal parties were in the city yesterday-Rev. G. C. Crowe and

lady, of Cloverport, Ky., and S. A. Porter at the Louisville Hotel. -We are much pleased to learn that Charles O. Faxon, Esq., of the Louisville Courier, has so far recovered from his late

serious illness as to be able to resume his editorial duties. -At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the mercury had dropped down to 10° above

zero, and a furiously cold wind blew from the northwest all day, rendering out-door business exceedingly unpleasant. -Our street railroads did a rushing business yesterday. Hundreds of extra

passengers were conveyed to Cedar Hill, skating carnival is going bravely on. - A wife's love is a golden chain which unites her to her husband. It has a thou sand delicate links, forged by sympathy, self-respect, and mutual confidence. Sev-

er but one of them and the chain is completely broken as though a hundred were destroyed. -Quite a number of conspicuous names appeared on the Louisville Hotel register yesterday. Among others were General Gid. J. Pillow, General Eli H. Murray,

Col. J. H. McHenry, Hon. Henry D. Mc-Henry, Governor Porter, Col. John E. Garner, and Sam M. Wing. -Mr. John L. Henry, the venerable father of Capt. Fish C. Henry, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was buried yesterday afternoon, from his son's residence on Breckinridge street. A very

large concourse of friends of the deceased and of his family attended the funeral. -A repetition of the grand concert for Orphans' Home seems to be universally sired. We hope the ladies of the Home Society and the amateur artists, who acguitted themselves with so much eclat on Tuesday evening, will gratify the public

by a second performance. -On Monday night a gang of daring bbers broke open the large jewelry store of Mr. Eaverson, of Madison, Ind., and terally cleaned it out. They took rings, reast-pins, chains, watches, and othe articles of great value. They carried away a small safe with all its contents. A large reward is offered for the arrest of

-The suit of Margaret Burke against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, for running over and killing her husband some time in 1866, is pending in the Circuit Court at Nashville. Damages to the amount of \$10,000 are claimed by the widow.

The Louisville Railroad has recently established a new line of freight-cars, called the Green Line. These cars are the neatest in appearance which we have seen in long time. They are painted green in olor, with white and black lettering, and are distinguishable a long distance off. The line is designed for time freight from Cincinnati and Louisville, through to

-Last Monday morning, the Sheriff at and in ten minutes the whole Fire Department was racing and charging up and down in search of the supposed confla-

-While Mr. Edward Wires was engaged at work on the roof of the Catholic Church, building at Jeffersonville, Tuesday afternoon, his foot slipped from under him, and he fell to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, and it is feared

he is very seriously injured internally. -A few nights ago, says the Ledger, an ight-day calendar clock at the New Albany Rolling Mill, which had just been rerned after an overhauling at one of the ewelry stores took a freak of striking. which tasted half an hour. It commenced at nine o'clock and struck until half-past nine, making eight hundred and seventyfive strokes upon the bell, as counted by one of the engineers.

-In Russellville, Ky., on Monday last, man named Gub. Barker shot Bill Finch, the ball entering just above the navel. The shooting took place in Dave Rickett's saloon, and whisky was the cause. On the same day, Captain Paul, an insurance agent, was assaulted by Barker, who used a billiard cue freely over his head. Barker was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of \$1,000.

-The laws of politeness should be observed not only between intimate friends but between members of the same family, and those households are most peaceful and happy where the courtesies of good society are observed. There need not and ought not to be formality; but little attentions between brothers and sisters, making mutual esteem, prevent that carelessness There were several marks of violeuce and hardness which is most apt to creep upon the body, and it is supposed that the | into the family, and which grow out of inman was murdered. Coroner Moore in- timacy. It is good manners and considvestigated the case, and the jury rendered eration for each other's feelings that pre-

> -For a poor devil who has no hopes of matrimony to take a walk on some of our fashionable streets, where beautiful wo men do congregate, is something of a delicious torture. He is worse off than the man in ancient story who freighted his bark to sail over halcyon seas to some beautiful isle, and then awoke to find it a dream-a vision-an allurement held up to him by a lying oracle! With all the emotions of life, and all the developments of ideal beauty glowing in the heart, the poor devil passes on as so much driftwood in the current of the Ohio, and can only feast his eyes upon the fair forms that gladden the sight. Well, perhaps this is enough to be thankful for. A man may enjoy a picture gallery though he may not own it. It was the veritable Sancho Panza, we believe, who said, "Blessed be the man that invented sleen" -we say, also, let the blessing light upon

the invention of beautiful women! NOT ALL GLOOM. Earth is not all a wilderness, Whate'er misanthropy may say; The toil-worn hath its bour of rest, The darkest night its transient ra

Oh! dearest of all flowers to me, Is that which rears it fragile fo Unblanch'd amidst the mounts Like friendship in adversity.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT. HON. J. HOP PRICE ON THE BENCH.

The business of the Court yesterday orning was commenced by calling Sanford Talbott, a negro man who had swed out a peace-warrant against Charles Taylor, another negro, who he is afraid will do him or his family great bodily harm. He appeared, and swearing that he was peace and be of good behavior two

and lady, of Macon, Ga. They took rooms | was fined \$3, and gave bond in the sum of | and members of Star of Hope Lodge. tives for one year.

The case of Thomas Sale, who is charged with robbing Daniel Batman of \$500, was continued until this morning, and will be the first case called after the Court

McKaye, on last Saturday, was dis- new hall had been erected. Other promicharged. Pat. Farraher obtained a warrant

aber. The witnesses in the case for the have aided in a most laudable work. defendant not being present, the case was was tried and fined \$15.

day night and taken to the Station-house great praise. n a spring wagon, presented to the Court eing drunk.

charged.

tealing \$42 from Elizabeth Thurman, her bers. ster, about six weeks ago, gave her own The following is a list of the officers of ond as required in the sum of \$100 to answer the charge in the Circuit Court.

Wm. H. Marshall, a negro boy about 13 years old, was presented charged with stealing about six dollars from Hannah Hays, and committed to jail in default of the benefit of the Masonic Widows' and \$150 bail to answer the charge in the Circuit Court. He is the boy who was in dicted and tried in the Circuit Court at the present term for stealing two watches from E. D. Kennedy, Esq., and acquitted by the jury, who rendered a verdict of 'Not guilty on account of age, and recom mend that he be bound out."

Robert Campbell, late of Texas, was

illiancy. The character and style of this lady's acting are so sublime and encreation differently from his intention. Chattanooga, Atlanta, and other points. | Creation differently from his intention. | Janauschek is true to nature in all of her | were nominated for President. A vote Nashville called from the Court-house, she sets foot on the stage until the curtain Mr. Almond, by a small majority. "McGuire! McGuire!" A man of that drops. Every sound of her powerful name was wanted. The name reached and melodious voice, every gesture-Eclipse engine house, and its abbreviated her whole deportment, are true echoes sounding like "Fire! fire!" the and life-like representations of the poet's

station-house bell at once struck an alarm, creation, and while everything she does is the result of careful study and a thoroughly artistic intellect, vet it all annears so very, very natural. She does not bend gration. The firemen were much chaherself entirely to the letter of the role grined on learning the true cause of the which she enacts, but while she adheres strictly to the characteristic outlines of her author's drawing, she impersonates her own conception in all the finer nuances of the character she represents, and thereby interprets more perfectly the meanings and intentions of the poet. She abhors all purely scenic and professional effects, and awakes the admiration and enthusiasm of her beholder only by her truthfulness to nature in her classic renditions of the passions and emotions which move the human soul. In this respect we call her superior to her Italian rival. Janauschek's portraitures, of a great classic school in a simple and natural frame, are calculated to take the soul by storm by their very similarity to the heart

> of humanity. The plot of the drama which was presented last night is founded upon historic facts. The different characters represent courtiers and persons in the higher spheres of life, with the exception of Adrienne, who by one Moritz, a Marshal of the French army. The love intrigues of this Moritz, Moritz, sees in Adrienne her most dangerous rival, and who seeks to poison the every respect one of the best that holds | not want to confiscate. possession of the modern stage. In its different developments it rolls up before the eye of the spectator the traits and eccentricities of that all-absorbing human

passion, love, and shows some very fine portraitures of character. Miss Janauschek's Adrienne was a rendition of great and unapproachable merit, and she was well sustained by Mdlle. Singer as Princess of Bouillon, and Mr. Scherenound to fill the pauses. We are very glad o be able to announce to our readers that Miss Janauschek has consented to appear once more, to-morrow night, in Mosenthal's Deborah, better known as Leah, the forsaken. This is said to be one of her most powerful roles, and we must remind our citizens that this will be their last chance to see this undoubtedly greatest living tragedienne. We hope to see a crowded house at this her farewell performance, and are only sorry that we are o soon to part from this great artiste, whose performances here will always be

recollected by us with great pleasure. FIRST MILITIA COMPANY. - Company A of the Kentucky State Militia was organ zed in this city on the 27th inst. by the ection of the following officers: lection of the following outcers:
Robert E. Cross-Captain.
Crawford McClarty-Firs: Lieutenant,
N. B. Peck-Second Lieutenant.
John H. Leathers-Third Lieutenant.
John H. Leathers-Third Lieutenant.
John Waldon-Orderly Sergeant.
Ring Walde-Third Sergeant.
Emile Bourlier-Fourth Sergeant.
P. J. Rothrock-First Corporal.
Burk Payne-Third Corporal.
Burk Payne-Third Corporal.
A. C. Richie-Fourth Corporal.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

The new hall recently fitted up by Star of Hope Lodge, No. 151, Independent bers, and, as the seats were "free," by many Order of Good Templars, was formally of their more humble fellow citizens of the dedicated last evening. It was an occa- city of Frankfort, but as only the glittersion of the pleasantest character, and will tend in a great measure to keep alive in pro bono publico, I can only state that in great fear of Taylor, the Judge re- the interest now manifested by our citi- speeches were made by many of the promred the last named party to give his zens in the noble cause of temperance. own bond in the sum of \$50 to keep the | The exercises took place under the immediate auspices of the Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Kentucky, Mr. Needham, of Jacob Vachringer, charged with an as- Elizabethtown, the State Deputy, Mr. J. some action will be decided upon looking sault on his brother, mother, and sister, B. Hickman, of Elkton, and the officers to the obtaining of a certain Congressional \$250 to keep the peace towards his rela- Large delegations from Puritas Lodge, of New Albany, and Ohio Falls and Railroad Lodges, of Jeffersonville, were present and assisted in the dedication.

After the prescribed ceremonies of dedcation, the Grand Worthy Templar, Mr. Needham, entertained the assembly with Simms Stone, who is charged with using an able and eloquent address in reference chair too freely on the head of George to the cause in furtherance of which the nent Templars spoke in brief but felicitous terms in regard to the event of the against William McDermott for an as- evening. The best of feeling prevailed, sault upon himself and wife, Sabina Far- and all in attendance realize that they The new hall is located at the corner of

continued until this morning at his costs. Market and Shelby streets, over Brown's Richard Hall, arrested for drunkenness | drug store. It comprises a suite of rooms, and disorderly conduct on Marshall street, neatly and comfortably fitted up by several young members of the Lodge. For Edwin Thompson, a picture seller, was their disinterested zeal and excellent ound dead drunk on the sidewalk Tues- taste in performing this labor they merit

esterday morning, and paid \$3 fine for about the middle of December last. Its gant toilets, or the gallantry of the atmembership has since been gradually in-John Burke, another picture seller, who creasing, and at present numbers thirtys charged with feloniously taking away two. There is little doubt that it will ere | praise could be awarded the occasion six dollars from W. Meyer, was dis- long vie with its only sister Lodge, Eure- than by simply asserting that it was in ka, which has more than one hundred Ann Lewis, a negress, charged with good and true names on its roll of mem-

> the Lodge, elected at the organization to serve three months: serve three months:
> J. S. Dutcher, W. C. T.
> Miss Hattie Mullins, W. V. T.
> Miss Hattie Mullins, W. V. T.
> Miss Hattie Parker, W. A. S.
> Miss Mollie Davis, F. W. T.
> Otho Bradburn, T. S.
> Rev. J. W. Conningham, Chaplain,
> A. R. Brown, W. O. G.
> Mrs. Mollie Moxley W. Sentinel.
> A. Randolph, W. P. T.
> W. Long, W. Marshal.
> Miss Fannie Veach, W. D. M.
> Miss Meggie Norris, R. S.
> Miss Emma Owen, L. S.
> The hyences meetings of the

The business meetings of the Lodge are held every Thursday night, and the degree meetings are Tuesday night.

MEETING IN THE THIRD WARD. -In obe dience to the call previously made through sworn and admitted a member of this bar. | the columns of the city papers, a large and very respectable number of the resi-Weisiger Hall-German Drama .- A | dents of the Third Ward met last night at arge and appreciative house greeted Fan- the ball on Green street, between Shelby Janauschek last night upon the occa- and Clay. The object of the meeting was on of her rendition of the difficult role to organize a ward club; about sixty of Adrienne Lecouvreur. This great names were registered by the Secretary as drama is peculiarly adapted to give a ge- members, which is a good beginning, and ius like Fanny Janauschek's an occa- we hope that others will be encouraged to ion to dazzle with all its splendor and | come forward and emulate their example. Mr. J. V. Long moved that Mr. Brawner take the chair temporarily, which motion tirely different from anything we have ever | prevailed. After taking the chair, Mr.

seen that we can hardly find words to fitly | Brawner stated the object of the meeting, describe them. We have seen and closely and suggested that the club proceed to bserved Adelaide Ristori in her world- nominate candidates to serve for the enenowned impersonations, and, while we suing term. A motion was made, secondfreely admit and grant her superior and ed, and carried, to the effect that all perastounding talent and execution, we can- sons not residents of the Third Ward be not refrain from remarking that for the excluded from the privilege of voting for sake of an effect she frequently trans. officers of the club, or of participating in gresses nature, and renders the poet's the business proceedings of the meeting. Mr. Oliver Lucas and John H. Almend. motions and expressions, from the time | was had and resulted in the election of Mr. Samuel Russell was elected Vice

> A committee of three was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the club, and to report at the next meeting. The following named gentlemen compose the committee: Dr. Lavielle, T. B. Boyd,

Gibson Payne. After the transaction of the above business the meeting adjourned to meet next Wednesday evening at half-past 7 o'clock. The best feeling prevailed, and nothing but harmony is looked for in the Third Ward for all time to come. Several candidates were present, and, at the conclusion of the meeting, were called for, and responded in a few chaste and appropriate remarks. Among those who addressed the meeting were H. W. Bruce, Col. Phil. Lee, George W. Caruth, and several others. We congratulate the Third Ward upon the success of last night's meeting, and earnestly request all good Democrats to encourage and sustain the club.

BURGLARIES.-Yesterday morning a little after one o'clock, Mr. Jacob Friend, the bar-tender of John Kohlhepp's Exchange, on Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, below the Louisville Hotel, closed the saloon and went home. When he returned. about eight o'clock, he found that the is an actress, and who loves and is beloved | back door had been opened by aid of socalled outsiders, and that the change of three money-drawers, amounting to about who is first enamored of the Princess de | thirty dollars, was gone. The thieves did Bouillon and then of Adrienne, and the not touch the liquors nor the cigars, and ntrigues of the Princess, who, loving were very careful not to take counterfeit money; they left five spurious dollars in one of the drawers. In one of the closets mind of the actress in regard to Moritz's were three very valuable revolvers, which constancy and fidelity, make up a play in the rogues did not see or which they did

The confectionery store of Mr. J. Baermann, corner of Eleventh and Walnut, has in the last three days been twice entered y burglars. On Saturday night, between twelve and one o'clock, some of this troublesome gentry broke the show windows, entered the store, and "helped themselves" to confectioneries, cordials, &c., and retired in good order. The raid seems to have been satisfactory to the erg as Moritz. The costumes of this parties, as they repeated their incursion roupe are splendid, and the mise en scene | night before last-then, however, without is that of a first-class stage. It is to be a favorable result. Mr. Baermann was eplored that no better orchestra can be | wide awake and drove the marauders from his premises.

SERIOUS MISHAP TO AN AUTHORESS. espondent of a very serious misfortune hat befell Miss Linnie Warfel, a most ac-23d inst., while she was absent, a lamp in | manner, and elicited unanimous and conher room at the hotel exploded, consuming | tinued praise. We have neither time nor nost of her wardrobe and the whole manscript of a novel which she had nearly inished. Her literary labor of nearly four months was thus entirely destroyed in a few moments. Our friend says she emarked to him, with tears in her eyes, hat she did not care for the wardrobe had r brains not been burned up. She is enrely dependent upon her own exertions,

ence she can illy bear this heavy loss. Miss Warfel had been at much trouble n obtaining data for her novel from paries throughout the State. We trust this article may meet the eye of those who have favored her in that respect, and in they performed a short while ago with duce them to re-furnish the information such splendid effect. It will be given withso kindly afforded her in the first place. | in a week or so.

OUR FRANKFORT LETTER.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 29, 1868 To the Editors of the Louisville Journal.

THE SO-CALLED CAUCUS last night was largely attended by meming generalities can be properly indulged inent members of the Senate and Housethat the main object aimed at was not accomplished, and that they adjourned until Friday evening next, when it is whispered vote that is much needed just now at the nation's voting precinct.

applicable quotation but also an entirely applicable quotation but also an entirely new one—one which no other correspondent or writer ever before made use of in new one-one which no other correspontatingly indorse them. In the language of one of Shakspeare's self-depreciators, "I was not born to paint the lilies of the valley or gild refined gold," and therefore an attempt on my part to describe the Star of Hope Lodge was organized | beauty of the ladies present and their eletendant beau would result in a miserable failure. Suffice it to say that no greater seeping with all that have preceded it. A DESERVED COMPLIMENT does "V. H.," the Frankfort correspond-

ent of the Cincinnati Commercial, pay Mr. John M. Todd, the official reporter of the proceedings of the House for the Kentucky Yeoman. Time and space are wanting to speak at length of the notice as it deserves, but the whole truth lies imbedded in his assertion that "a long and intelligent intimacy with what Mr. Lincoln was in the habit of regarding 'a machine' has made Mr. Todd an invaluable engineer and reporter." The credit side of my book of remembrance is marked with many a favor shown me in the pursuit of certain knowledge, and I have long since attained the conviction that he is one of the right men in the right place, and that what he doesn't know concerning the usages and intricacies of legislation isn't worth knowing. Let "V. H." visit the Senate also, and he will there find a reporter equally deserving of the neatest tribute of his pen, for Mr. Al. Hensley in nowise lacks the ability and kindly spirit that characterize his co-laborer of the House, and which so often make glad the

heart of the distressed item-hunter. A PAINFUL ACCIDENT occurred to a Miss Callahan, of this city, yesterday evening, which it is feared may result fatally. The young lady, it seems, was walking along the edge of the mouth of the railroad tunnel and unfortunately made a misstep just at its highest elevation and fell to the frozen ground beneath -a distance of nearly twenty-five feetcutting an ugly gash across her forehead and slightly fracturing the skull, besides breaking her collar-bone, and, it is believed, receiving severe internal injuries. She was promptly picked up by some passers-by and carried in an insensible condition to a neighboring house, where she now lies critically balanced between

President, J. N. Long Secretary, Charles life and death. of Green and Kentucky rivers locked and dammed the regular flow of bills in the Senate this morning, in that they caused debate during the entire sitting, eliciting able speeches pro and con from many of gestures and contortions of features, to say nothing of incoherent language, if indulged in on their visit would certainly get them into trouble if not in the Asylum itself. One logical member stated that, since politics had been referred to be vished it to be understood that he had joined the Democratic party for the purpose of drinking whisky, and he hoped the party would not change its principles while he was a member thereof, but he was tired of appropriating money to repair a dam that wasn't worth a lock, or a lock that wasn't worth a dam. These potent argu-

ments knocked the bill "into the middle of next week," when it will be reconsid-THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM engaged the attention of the House. This bill proposes to open a poll at the various precincts of each county, in August next, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of the State upon the expediency of imposing an additional tax of fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of property, for the purpose of increasing the Common School Fund of Kentucky. Mr. White, of Louisville, proposed an amendment relieving that city of the tax, on account of her Free Schools. This brought the Hon. Wm. B. Read, of Larue, to his feet, and, in one of the most able and pithy speeches I have yet heard in the House, he successfully showed up the injustice of the amend ment, and with a few other speeches from the friends of the original bill, it was passed by a very decided majority. WE are all now prepared for the visit

to the Asylum to-morrow, and one of the most observant of the tourists will be CONCORDIA CLUB.-The dramatic and social entertainment by this club last evening was one of the best of its proverbially excellent series. Notwithstand-We have just been informed by a cor- | ing the intense cold, the audience was large and brilliant, composed principally of ladies. The sparkling three-act comomplished and deserving young lady of edy of "Caste" was rendered by the hisdumbus, Ky. On the evening of the trionic corps of the Club in the cleverest

> room to specialize the acting. The play was represented with the following disposition of characters: quis D'St. Maur...

The social hop which concluded the entertainment was one of the grandest of the season, and was enjoyed by the gay and youthful throng until the morning hours. It has been decided by the club, after numerous and urgent requests, to repro duce the play of Love's Sacrifice, which [Correspondence of the Louisville Journa LETTER FROM PARIS.

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1868

I venture to affirm that every letter mailed this day from Paris, or from any part of France, to the United States, will have its chief, if not its sole, topic, the state of the weather. And, indeed, it is difficult for any of us here not to become more or less engrossed with a subject which appeals so directly and so "shar ly" to one's personal feelings as does to be a subject to the subj one in question at this moment. There has been, to be sure, a slight modification in the state of the temperature for the last day or so, and we have ascended from the rigors of ten, twelve, and thirteen degrees elow the freezing point, to the more durable temperature of five and six. But still "Jack Frost" holds us fast in his iron grip; and, so long as he does not yield, it may always be said of him that crescit cundo, and that he makes every thing "header" and less "heavelte" (except the A thousand hearts beat happity: and when Music arose with its voluptuous swell, Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again, and all went merry as a marriage bell—at the hop last evening. I flatter myself that I have not only perpetrated a most applicable quotation but also an entirely describing a scene of pleasure and enjoyment, and, although I did not myself actually see the love-making of eyes and never heard the traditional marriage-bell, still I have satisfactory reasons for believing that there is more of truth than poetry in the poet's lines as applied to this occasion, and that all present will unhesticatingly independent. In the language ter climate, has been very roughly treated the cold maintaining itself steadily at and 8 degrees of intensity, with a leader sky, and not a gleam of sunshine. All the ller streams have been long since pletely arrested; and such giants (or wh are thought giants here) as the Loire, the Garonne, the Saone, the rapid Rhone it self, are daily becoming ice-bound. Lyons always a cold place in winter, is suffering always a cold place in winter, is suffering very severely, especially among its laboring and mauniacturing population, so many of whom are at this moment only half-employed. The center and northeast parts of France seem to be the points where the cold has proved most intense. Thus, at Nevers, among the forests of the Nivernais, the central point of all the Nivernais, the central point of all, the hermometer has marked 13 degrees of centigrade below zero, or 9 degrees of Fahrenheit. And the same thing, or neary, has occurred at Nancy, Strasbou Lille, and other northeastern cities. According to the chroniclers of past times, we must go back nigh a quarter of a cen-

tury to find a parallel season.

And now a word or two of the state of things in Paris under this Siberian aspect. We have had, as yet, only just snow enough to whiten the house-tops, although, within a few miles round, the country is deeply covered. Paris enjoys commonly singular immunity in this respect, owin some persons think, to the chalky basi in which it lies. But, if we have almost escaped snow, we have had our full share of frost, accompanied by high winds and clouds of dust, which swept along our now wide and open Boulevards and avenu with terrific effect, reminding one of the accounts we have been reading of la from the British camp in Abyssinia, wi only the slight difference of some 80 or 1 degrees of temperature! Every bit of w ter has, of course, been long frozen ove so that when the ice, or at least ice-hous took fire the other day in the Bois de Bo logne, our whole summer provision of the luxury was like to have been melted for want of water to put out this singular con-flagration. At last, however, some one thought of the Artesian well, and the necessary supply was produced from thence. The Seine is now completely frozen over, and the fashionable amusement for some days was to drive down to one bank and end your carriage to meet you on the o uals having managed to fall in, and or even having the bad taste to drown hir self (in such weather!), the authorities, seif (in such weather!), the authorities, of course, under this paternal government, stepped in and spoilt the fun by prohibiting all further traffic. The general rendezvous for all the world just now is around the lakes of the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, from the Emperor and Empress gathering, nor that the latter portion of

gathering, not that the latter portion of it at least is pre-eminently distinguished by its grace, its agility, and—its toilette!

The climax, however, of these scenes of wintry festivities took place, not by day, but by night. On Saturday last, just as the cold was at its height, the skating club able speeches pro and con from many of the ablest speakers who are wont to assemble in that chamber. Portions of the debate were warm and excited, and then all unconsciously the remembrance of tomorrow's trip to the Lunatic Asylum obtruded itself, with the thought that such some shelter was afforded even by the leaf-less trees; the air was comparatively calm and the scene around the lakes certainly very beautiful and fairy-like. Hundreds of variegated lamps encircled the margin of the frozen waters and hung suspended on the arid branches around. A countless host of carriages, filled with all the most brilliant native and foreign, private and official, society of Paris, clad in every va-riety of fanciful costume—Russian, Pol-ish, Swedish—wended its way in long lines of light, and set down its be-cloaked and of light, and set down its be-cloaked an be-furred occupants opposite the beautif marquee of the Club, itself dazzlingly luminated. Some ladies fastened on the skates (the new American pattern withous straps being the favorite); some embarke on sledges, to be impelled by male skater the latter carrying lanterns in the hand on their heads, and the sledges themselves on their heads, and the stedges themselves being decked with the same. All, however, were bound for the ice in some fashion or other, and the lake was soon crowded with gay groups. Suddenly, on a signal being given, electric lights from the marquee and other spots burst upon the scene, and lighted up all its fantastic imagery with the broad glare of an artificial sunshine. And then you could recognize many a well-known face and figure. There glides Mme. Metternich, there the Princess Bacciochi, there many a fair American whom delicacy forbids me to name; though I need not adhere to the same reserve in me so constantly before the public as the tyren of the Italians, Mile. Patti, who set vipter and sore throats at defiance, and arolled gaily as she glided on under the

carolled gaily as she glided on under the guidance of a dozen assiduous cavaliers. The fete was right brilliant and beautiful, and concluded only at midnight, amidst a banquet of fire-works.

You will see by the above that we are completely absorbed by the "compliments of the season," and in the training of the season," and in the training of the season, and in the Italian crisis is over in Italy, but the Italian question is just where it was.

Mexican bonds are going "up" rapidly, which signifies that the government intends coming "down" rernment intends coming "down with the wherewithal to pay them. army bill has passed, and begins to be for gotton, except by those "able-bodied" youths who will, ere long, be dragge com their homes and occupations to swe

PERSONAL.

Louisville, Jan. 30, 1868. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: I understand that Col. Henry Dent, one I understand that Col. Henry Dent, one of my competitors for the office of Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court, is stating to persons in this community that I caused the arrest of my fellow-citizens during the late war. I am sorry that he thould deem it proper or becoming to do o, as the statement is wholly devoid of ruth and without the slightest foundation. In fact I never caused any such arrests In fact I never caused any such arrests, but, that he may have a chance to prove what he says, I invite and challenge him to make public through the newspapers any proof that he may have or can produce upon the subject; and, until this shall be done by him, I hope that this community will discredit his statement.

Yery respectfully, W. C. D. WHIPS. A cow in West Brattleboro, Vt., recently A cow in West Brattleboro, Vt., recently lost a large part of her tongae by its being bitten off by a horse standing in an adjoining stall. The cow was accustomed to steal the hay of her neighbor, who showed his resentment by depriving the culprit of the "unruly member."

A Collision .- About half-past 4 o'clock yesterday car No. 47, on Market, between

Eighth and Ninth streets, collided with an express wagon loaded with beef. The car was thrown off the track, and the beef wagon was considerably bunched. Some of the passengers in the car found themselves getting up off the floor, wondering if there hadn't been an earthquake. Matters were, however, soon adjusted, and it was discovered that no damage had been been done.

FIRES.-An alarm of fire was signalled rom box 27, at 18 minutes past 2 o'clock, vesterday afternoon. The alarm was oc casioned by the burning of soot in a chimbox 6, in the upper end of Butchertown, which was caused by a fire in a black smith's shop in that section. The damage was immaterial.

GREEN RIVER COAL .- Messrs. Wicker man, Matthews, & Co. have a coal mine called the Curdsville mine, on Green river, wenty-five miles above its mouth. We received a barrel of it from the proprietors yesterday. It burns delightfully and seems to us to be as fine a coal as any that we have used. There is said to be nothing superior to it between Bowling green and the Ohio river.

SKATING MASQUERADE, -This afternoon and to-night there will be a grand skating masquerade at Cedar Hill Park. A special police force has been engaged to enforce the strictest order and decorum. Extra cars will be run on Fourth street. The following-named gentlemen have kindly consented to act as managers: H. C. McDowell, George Anderson, J. M. Duncan, A. D. Hunt, W. Scott Glore, Elias Riddle, W. A. Daniel, W. H. Mer wether, J. W. Batchelor, Lawrence Rob inson, Garvin Bell, U. E. Hopkins, W. R. Shelby, R. B. Moore, Graham Moore, Norborn Gray, H. W. Wilkes, Colonel A. P. Henry, and D. E. Woodruff.

Lost.-In the city yesterday, a liver colored pointer dog-the tip of his tail and fore feet white. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery at this office.

Special attention is called to the continued Administrator's Sale of Furniture at the ware-rooms of Messrs. Wharton & Bennett, on Main street between Second and Third streets, on Saturday morning, February 1st, 1868, at 10 o'clock SHERMAN P. WHALEY,

j30 d3 Auctioneer. IMPORTANT ANNOUCEMENT .- J. M. Arm strong, 132 Main street, has just returned from the Eastern cities and has some in teresting things to tell his friends. He has also replenished his stock of boys' youths', and children's clothing, furnishing goods, &c., which he will sell at prices that will astonish every one. Messrs. Green & Green have made

a considerable reduction in the prices of their home-made shirts. Their work is all made in the house and warranted to fit. ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

Commission Merchanis & Bankers, No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, ROBT. L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK. WILLIAM WRIGHT | 1822 dawly COLTON

DENTALASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of the NITROUS OXIDE GAS for extracting teeth without pain.
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150 PIANOS

ORGANS, GUITARS, And other Musical Instruments PRICES LOWER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN D.P.FAULDS,

A NEW KID GLOVE. LAPORTE'S PARIS KID FISK. CLARK, & FLAGG, 58 White street, Net York, Exclusive Agents for America. Spring novelties in MEN'S FURNISHIN.

SPECIALTY. THE DE LINGE CARTES DE VISITE. WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS. Orders promptly executed in perfect taste.

P. S.—Monograms, Crests, and Initials Energiain or colored,
At CLARKE?

123 Fourth, 2d door north of Jefferson

LAW BOOK.

UNITED STATES DANKBUPT LAW. LITTLE, BROWN, & CO.,

110 Washington street, Boston, WILL PUBLISH ON FEBRUARY 1ST The Bankrupt Act of 1867. OMPARED WITH THE ACT OF 1841, THE ENGL EANNECHT LAW, AND THE INSOLVENT LAW MASSACHUSETTS; WITH A DIEST OF DE IONS OF THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STAI THE SEVERAL SYATES, AND OF ENGLAND; A

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC NOTICE—A called meeting of BEATTIE COUNCIL INCES OF JERUSALEM (No. 1) A. & S. R. will be held THIS (THURSDAY)
ENING at 70 clock.
by order of M. Ilis, Tarshatha.
CHAS. E. DUNN, Sec y.

THE MOUNT AUBURN

EDUCATION.

Young Ladies' Institute OPENED its twenty-third session In September with nearly two hundred puts. The number has been increasing every week ce, and the School is in a flourishing condition to large new building is not yet full. Those have pupils to send to boarding-schools are invited consider our terms and claims before deciding Fibe Spring Session will commence February at its healthful location and its country position onlie yet so near the city, give it advantages over her city or country schools. Its character as a first-rate Seminary of Learn is too well known to need further comments the LIBRARY, CABINET, AND APPARA S. aiready very extensive, are receiving yearly Serv Catalogues or information address.

dditions. For Catalogues or information address 25 West Fourth street, Cincinnations Or H. THANE MILLER, Pres'

Examination of Teachers. A N examination of applicants for eation concerning the examination, may be anied by applying to or addressing GEO, H. TINGLEY, JR., Supt. Public Schools Office 246 First street. Office hour 4 o'clook P.

j25 d5

Java Coffee. 200 mars choice Java Coffee in store and for sale by NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN, & CO., 31 Footblat, jane def LOUIS TRIPP, 92 & 94 Jefferson st.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-HOTEL-The Gay. eso House, at Memphis, one of the structed, most popular, and most comfo

FOR RENT-A first-class Dwell-FOR RENT-A desirable Resi-

FOR RENT-A nice front roomgood entrance and well furnished. Inqu fr. King, at Delmonico Salcon, Fifth stree ween Market and Jefferson, Positively r dyance.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-HOTEL

Any communication addressed to the propriet on the subject will meet with prompt attention, R. F. BELL, Proprietor. Nashville, Jan. 21, 1868—dim LOR SALE-Salcon-The"Young America" Saloon, situated on Third street ween Jefferson and Green, with stock and it uses complete. A rare chance is offered to as ewishing to boy a good stand. Inquires at N. Market street, between First and Second, sou

FOUND.

FOUND-A Port-Monnaie, con-

INS. CO. STATEMENT.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Yonkers & New York Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK
On the 31st day of December, 1837, made to the
Auditor of the State of Kentucky.

Losses waiting proof.

HOTELS.

J. H. MORTON MORRIS, Agent, 129 de 143 Main st. (Citizens' Bank building

J. RANDOLPH BULL. N. P. SEWELL, HOWARD HOUSE. North Howard Street,

BALTIMORE, MD THIS Hotel has recently been en ir baggage to the House. BULL & SEWELL, Proprietors.

Pull the Black Rail from the Top of the Fence!

THE MOBILE TRIBUNE EGGLESTON, McGUIRE, & Co., Publishers & Prop'rs.

J. R. EGGLESTON..... EDITOR.

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RECEIVING. FORWARDING. General Commission MERCHANTS, MILLICAN-BRYAN, TEXAS. CPECIAL attention given to sale and shipmer of Produce and Merchandise. Liberal advance made on produce in hand. Freights and charge collected on shipment of merchandise. jan28 d8:

New Orleans Molasses. bbls prime New Orleans Mo-lasses in store and for sale by NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN, & CO.,

Rio Coffee. 3,000 bags fair to choice Rio Coffee in store and for sale by NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN, & CO., 34 Fourth st.

COALTAR (AN be had by applying to PRICE, ALLMAN, & FISHER, 254 Main street, up stairs. ONFIDENTIAL. - Young men who have injured the asserves by co-tain secret haott ich unfit them for business, pleasure, or thises of married life; also middle aged and on, who, from the folias of youth or otherses, feel a debility in advance of their year. tarried ladies will leary something of importance y penusing "The Secret Friend." Sent to any ac-ress, in a seeled envelope, on resent of 25 cents, iddress Da. CHARLES A. STUART & CO., Bos-m. Mass.; Jane dewly

FOR30 DAYS PIANOS AT COST! ACENTS WANTED.

WANTED-AGENTS .-NEW STAR SHETTLE SEWING MA ssleamen. Further particulars and Sample work furnished on application to W. G. WILSON & Co. Cleveland, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; or St. Louis, Mc. 127 dzm

WANTED To make an arrange

or my pay. Address J. C. TILTON, Pitts! WANTED-100 strictly first-class ANTED—100 Strictly historicals
Book Agents for the new work entitled earling of the Gray," by the Sanchasting survey or Estin Cooke, formerly of Gen. Souar's Staff, a book has all the interest of the most charmstomance and the authensicity of standard historical with eight superbly executed same steel engraved battle scenes and eight so

\$200 PER MONTH SURE. No money quired in advance. Agents wanted

WANTED-THE GRAYJACKETS.

WANTED.

WANTED-Homes and work for nd superintended by a lady. Louisvillent Agency, 101 Fifth street, eppo WANTED- Energetic men, ev-

118 Jefferson st., U. S. Hotel Building WANTED to BORROW-87,500

for twelve months, at 10 per cent. A mor age on real estate for treble amount, Addre C. Drawer 291.

DRY GOODS.

Tuesday, January 28, 1868

Spring Importations. CLOSING OUT SALE OF

LKS, SATINS MERINOS DRESS 6000 000. 1,500 yards fine Silks at \$1, worth from \$1 50 to \$2.

Summer Stock at Half Cost DRISS GOODS FROM 12% CTS UP.

our stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES, S. BARKER & CO.,

109 and 111 Fourth Street,

BANKRUPT NOTICES. trict Court of the United States for the of Kentucky-in bankunptey. In the f Edwin H. Chase. Petition for flux a filed January 27, 1888. DY order of Court, the creditors of Edwin H. Chase, a bankrupt, are bereby notified to appear before me, at my office. No. 14 Center street, Lonisville, Ky. on the 25th day of February, 1885, at 10 o'clock M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt adoresaid should any they have, why the bankrupt adoresaid should The second and third meetings of creditors provided from the 2th and 25th sections of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1887, will be held before me as same place and time.

JOHN H. WARD, Register.

Motice.

THIS is to give notice that, on the 19th day of January. A. D. 1888, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC D BROWN, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kennucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debia and delivery of any property belonging to termiser of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debta and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky, before John IE. Wad, Registre, on the ieth day of March. A. MESIWETHER, 190 dz. W. A. MESIWETHER,

Motice. THIS is to give notice that, on the 2th day of January. A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDIZABETH & JAMES R. FARLEIGH.

THIS is to give notice that, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES M. HEATT.

THIS is to give notice that, on the zith day of January. A. D. 1888, a warrant in bankruptey was issued against the estate of of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any

Motice. THIS is to give notice that, on the rad day of January. A. D. 1888, a wareant in analytopicy was "AMES H. POOL. State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankupt. On his own petition; that the payment of any lebts and delivery of any property belonging the transfer of any property by him are fixed dashed by the control of the property by him are fixed dashed by the control of the property by him are fixed dashed by the control of the property by him are fixed dashed by the control of the property by him are fixed dashed by the property by him are fixed dashed by the control of the property by him are fixed dashed by the property by him are fixed by

THIS is to give notice that, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 188. a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of of Louisville, in this T. COX.

of Louisville, in the county of Laderson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adiagged a bankrupt.

Sale in Bankruptcy. AT the Court-house door, in Lou-

MOTICE. JONATHAN CLARK, of Louis

The claims may be left at the office of John M.
Hardan or with Isaac & J. Caldwell, second door
east of William Hardalon L. THEO. G. SHAW, Assigner,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. SENATE.

A communication from the President enclosing the report of the Secretary of State relative to the purchase of Alaska,

tare, praying admission as a State, were referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Trumbull from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on a bill to abolish the District Court for the Eastern

District of Texas.

Mr. Tipton introduced a bill granting public lands for the construction of a railroad from Brownsville, Nebraska, to the intersection of the Union Pacific railroad. Referred to the Committee on Publish lic Lands.

Mr. Anthony introduced a joint reso-

Mr. Anthony introduced a joint resolution for the publication of a medical and surgical history of the rebellion, with statistics of the provost marshals bureau. Referred.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill authorizing the sale of public lands in Alabama. Referred to Land Committee.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, the Senate took on the bill for the sale of iron class.

took up the bill for the sale of iron clads. He said the Naval Committee proposed to amend the bill by providing for the reten-tion of those in the Dictator, Kalamazoo, and Passac classes, 19 in all, leaving 35 to be sold. Adopted.

Mr. Anthony wished a vote on the reso

Mr. Anthony wished a vote on the resolution to print 10,000 copies of the report in the Stanton affair; but at the instance of Mr. Hendricks it was postponed.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the committee of conference, made a report on the bill to supply the deficiencies in the expenses of the reconstruction acts.

Adopted.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill creating a national bureau of insurance.

At the expiration of the morning hour the supplementary reconstruction bill

Mr. Pomeroy replied at length to Mr. Doolittle, against the latter's amendment, and defended the constitutional amendments, claiming that the majesty of the law should be vindicated by the disfranchisement at least of the leaders of the rebellion. He closed with a cheerful recurse of the condition of the eerful resume of the condition of the outh, eight of ten States of which he be-wed would be represented here in No-

Mr. Buckalew spoke in opposition to he bill. In the course of his remarks he uoted from Mr. Morton's speech, assert-ng that in every Southern State except twe no white vote exceeded that of the colored vote. He then referred to the Tribune and World almanacs and other authorities to prove that in Mississippi, Louisians, Florida, Alabama, and South Carolina, the black vote would exceed the white; in Georgia it was about equal.

Mr. Sherman asked whether that was not caused by the fact that the white citizens refused to register?

Mr. Buckalew said that was not the point he was arguing, and went on to say that only in Arkansas was there such a preponderance of white registration that an election would certainly be determined by the white race. He therefore held that between a full registration of the black vote and, a partial disfranchisement of the white, negro supremacy was the in-evitable result.

Mr. Sherman said the first reconstru Mr. Sherman said the first reconstruc-tion act supported by him disfranchised no whites, and he had always regretted that any man was prevented from voting, being convinced that when suffrage was extended to all the negroes, it should have been extended to all the whites; every Republican in the Senate had voted for a proposition to enfranchise every male proposition to enfranchise every male citizen in the South, but the Democratic thus forcing Congress to the adoption of the act as it was passed.

After reciting the arrival and a relative to the act as it was passed. ting to politic tactics to prevent a vote:

ion between the Democrats and a porthey chose to forego registration, rather than have it with negroes, it was not the fault of Congress, and they could not complain. There was no doubt but they could step forward in every State, even in South Carolina, in view of their superior

intelligence and capacity, and control the majority at any time.

Mr. Buckalew said the point he made could not be covered by words. The question of responsibility for the acts of the period referred to by the Senator was disopposed all their propositions. He had told them then that all they had to do was te join the Democratic party in rejecting the amendment, but the idea was to pass the House bill and hold the minority responsible in some way. It is true the Senator had then opposed disfranchisement, but afterwards yielded to the dictation of the master of the House, as others had done before; and since disfranchisement has been created by the political majority. They had been told by Mr. Stevens that the disfranchisement bill would only disfranchise from 6,000 to 10,000. The Senator from Indiana now called it 50,000. He (Buckalew) had been laughed at for estimating it at 60,000 at first, but it was at least 300,000, as could be seen from the census and other returns. That was the number of persons who did not appear at the registration.

He read the act in question, and said the act of March 23d left the matter in the same condition. The act of July was alleged to be simply declaratory of existing laws. He read from a circular used at Southern elections a list of persons disfranchised, saying that magistrates, contables and even will in elections a list of circurate discontables and even will in elections a list of persons disfranchised, saying that magistrates, contables and even will in elections a list of persons disfranchised, saying that magistrates, contables and even will in elections a list of persons disfranchised, saying that magistrates, contables and even discontables are discontables and even discontables and even disc

franchised, saying that magistrates, con-stables, and even militia officers are dis-franchised under the provision to exclude all State officials concerned in the execuall State officials concerned in the execution of State laws. This he said would exclude more constables alone than the
whole number disfranchised according to
Mr. Morton's estimate. He replied affirmatively to the question by Mr. Edmunds,
whether Pennsylvania constables were
obliged to take the oath.
Mr. Hendricks asserted that all civil
officers were excluded, whether they had
taken the oath or not.

officers were excluded, whether they had taken the oath or not.

Mi. Conkling said that it had been found that in Virginia and elsewhere office-holders had dispensed with taking any oath for the purpose of having immunity in that respect, and the law having been evaded in that way Congress had changed the law to meet that case.

Mr. Hendricks said that at all events it was made finally to go to the exclusion of persons who had not taken an oath.

Mr. Buckalew read from the Constitution of 1780 the requirements of an oath to be taken by an executive and the judiciary State officers.

Mr. Edmunds referred to the opinion of the Attorney-General, specifying the classes excluded, and said that to be a State officer a man must have been appointed by a State and

resident and Mr. Grow for Vice-Presi-Weather cloudy and cool. River about t a stand. Nothing doing along the

classes excluded, and said that to be a State officer a man must have been appointed by a State and not by a township. Mr. Buckalew reiterated that such classes were disfranchised. He then went on to combat that portion of the argument of Mr. Morton not answered by Mr. Johnson. He understood the guarantee by the Constitution of republican forms of government to States to be a guarantee in their favor, and not against them, and he argued that it was for the purpose of protection from invasion or insurrection and the security of a republican form of government either that it was originally established. Whether amended or not, or one established by the people, of the State ticket and delegates to the National Democratic Convention. They argue in favor of an early convention, on the State itsekt and delegates to the National Democratic Convention. They argue in favor of an early convention, on the substitute for war power, as had been claimed, but did impose upon shad been claimed, but did impose upon

Congress the clear duty of recognizi orm. It did not authorize the dictati stitution, which was attempted by this

ARMY.

Critical Condition of Italian Affasts.

Relations Between France and Italy Not Cordial.

pire of Russia, and the helpathe of Amer-ica—nations who, in the extraordinary growth of their territory, power and am-bition, threatened to overshadow the

Marshal Neil, speaking for the Government, supported the bill. He replied to the arguments against the bill by Cheva-lier, and declared the grounds upon which they rested to be untenable. As to the fears expressed by Chevalier in regard to Russia, they were absurd. Such views were refuted by every event in the history of Europe since the war in the Crimea. The debate ended yesterday evening,

when the bill passed.

It is now considered certain that the General Council of the Roman Catholic vember.

The debate on the new law proposed by the Government for the regulation of the press, commenced in the Corps Leg-islatif this afternoon. LONDON, Jan. 29.

The internal condition of Italy is be coming critical. Fears are entertained that a coup detat is contemplated at the Florence. It is believed in Paris that the relations between the French and Italian all they would sympathize with the authors dovernments are not so cordial as here

on the Roman question, and her agree-ment with France in the treatment of that subject, has caused surprise, but an exthat in sustaining the temporal power f the Pope the Prussian Government nds a powerful means of conciliation for its Catholic subjects, and the strengthen-ing of its influence over the Catholic States of South Germany. Mr. Milner Gibson, a leading member

Cabinets would not be pledged to any policy, or bound by the words of either Lord Stanley or Secretary Seward.

Thomas Daley, who is said to be an American Fernan, has been arrested on the charge of treason; it is alleged he was concerned in the plot for an attack on the

and frustrated by the police.

An appeal of the counsel for the defense for the removal and trials of Ferials Burk and Tracy, to London, has been successful. The court decided to grant the motion for removal, and their rick will component an early down als will commence at an early day. George Francis Train is delivering

enwell criminal, is generally discredited.

Alexander M. Sullivan, editor of the Dublin Nation, who was arrested for printing seditious articles and for participating in the funeral ceremonies in honor of the Manchester martyrs, was brought up at Dublin yesterday for preliminary exami-The evidence was of a nature to astify the court in holding the prisone

London, Jan. 29-Midnight. Additional particulars of the assault on Jartello Tower, at Drencannon, on Monpropriations from one branch of a de the report was agreed to.

Mr. Judd introduced a bill to regulate their numbers were largely increased from the appraisement and inspection of imports. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

not leave the field. They wated their numbers were largely increased from crowds who seemed near at hand and again advanced upon the tower with a general discharge of fire-arms, by which commerce the garrison were wounded.

In the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill with which to declare forested to the United States certain bonds granted to aid in the construction of a railroad in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, gave notice of an amendment restricting the sale of lands by railroad companies to quarter the control of the tower when the troops again fired on them. Two men were seen to fall, when the crowd here fell back and soon disappeared in the darkness. The two men shot were carried off by their companions, and it was not known whether the control of the tower when the troops again fired on them. Two men were seen to fall, when the crowd here fell back and soon disappeared in the darkness. The two men shot were carried off by their companions, and it was not known whether the control of the tower when the troops again fired on them. Two men were seen to fall, when the crowd here fell back and soon disappeared in the darkness. The two men shot were carried off by their companions, and it was not known whether the troops again fired on them. ections, to actual settlers alone, and for has caused great excitement in Wexford county. No arrests were yet made, but the Government is using every means to discover the leaders of the assault.

Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill to amend the act of July 25, 1866, authoring the construction of bridges across the Mississippi river, by extending its benefits to the LaCrosse and Prescott Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on

FLORENCE, Jan. 29-Eve. The intrigues of Bourbovits in Naples are causing much disquiet there. Berlin, Jan. 29-Eve.

Gen. Carl Schurtz, who, on a special mission from the United States, has arrived in this city, was this afternoon received by Bismarck. COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29-Eve.

In the Upper House of the Rigsdadt the treaty with the United States in regard to the sale of the Danish Islands in the West Indies is concluded, and was ratified by a unanimous vote. This completes the action of Denmark in regard to the

The World publishes the following tele-gram from Train—no location:

I am here, all right. Have had an immense evention. Spoke to the people. Was carried a mile on the shoulders of my friends. Shall stump Ireland. Derby quakes but dares not stop me. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

from China.

The case of Fiske and others vs. the Rock Island Railroad Company came up again to-day. A motion was made by the defence, under the statute of 1789, to transfer it to the United States Circuit Court on the ground that Mr. Tracey, one of the defendents, is a resident of Illinois, and that, from the local feeling against the company, an impartial trial cannot be the company, an impartial trial cannot be had in the State court. The motion was opposed by the plaintiffs on the ground that the fact of one of the defendants not

esiding in this State rendered the statut inoperative the decision was reserved. New York, Jan. 29. 18th inst., arrived to-day.

THE SOUTH

Courts.

Proceedings of the Several Conventions.

Excitement in the Richmond Convention.

Meade, says many inquiries by letter an otherwise, have been made to the Com manding General as to the proper con im in general orders, and says he has n ely adopted, and construed and enforce

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 29.

printed.

Mr. Billings offered a letter detailing the facts in regard to the Florida Railroad purchasing Government lands, and a resolution prohibiting the Legislature from renewing the charter of the road, which were ordered to be printed and referred to the Computing.

uring the war.

A resolution was passed requiring the

vention was referred to the Finance Com-A resolution was introduced and refer-red to the Judiciary Committee prohibit-ing any distinction on account of color on

sary. He also-empowered the convention to draw funds for the necessary expenses from the State treasury if it contained The report was adopted.

An amendment to the rules was offered, xpelling any member guilty of bribery r intimidation, but the chair ruled the lotion out of order.

00, for the purchase of land to be sold t

An ordinance, to provide for taxation to pay the expenses of the Convention, amounting to \$75,000, was passed.

The proprietors and editors of the Mercury were to-day excluded from the Convention. This was done to prevent breaches of the peace and personal collisions on the floor. sions on the floor. RALEIGH, Jan. 29.

executions, and process for the collection of all debts created before May, 1865, until July, 1869, or until the new constitution and government go into effect; it asks Gen. Canby to inforce the ordinance.

Various amendments were proposed, but no definite action taken on them.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing and Mechanics, Buckeye, Tanners, Boatman's, Lafayette, and Eureka, \$2,500 A resolution was adopted, authorizing the convention to effect a loan of \$10,000, to pay the mileage of its members.

any pointed at every privilege or iname, inity enjoyed by any other class of men." Article 100 defines treason against the State, and says no person can be convicted except upon the testimour of two witnesses to some act or confession in open

ion remaining unpaid or unprovided for.
The convention adopted the articles under the title of general provisions, and

then adjourned.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29. The convention adopted a resolution asking Gen. Schofield to allow voters to

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Much excitement was caused on the Republican side by one member calling another a damned liar. Chairs were caught up, but the interposition of members stopped the difficulty. The day apart from these interruptions was spent in discussing taxation.

during the current year, and providing for

the transportation of freedmen to parishe where employment can be obtained for In the Convention to-day a preamble

and resolutions were offered and referred that as but few loyal papers were published in the State, and as few loyal citizens en-couraged journals that will advocate the principles of unqualified loyalty to the Constitution and the laws, it shall be the spectors appointed in October to superin-tend the removal of spirits in bond and from bonded warehouses. NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

> CHICAGO, Jan. 27. There was a fire in Bushnell, Ill., last

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1868. SENATE.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Holt—Judiciary—A House bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of United Brothers of Friendship. Passed,
Mr. Worthington—Religion—A bill to incorporate the Vestry of Trinity Church at Danville, Kentucky. Passed.
Mr. Bradley—Revised Statutes—A House hill to purely a part to reduce into use bill to amend an act to reduce into

ter of Clay Village. Passed.
Same—A House bill to amend the charter of New Haven. Passed.
Same—A bill to compensate those who prosecute suits for themselves and others.

persons selling goods under false ands. Cut off by special order. SPECIAL ORDERS. An act for the benefit of the Kentucky Penitentiary. [Appropriates \$37,400 to build cells, &c.] The bill was read a third

An act to pay debts for labor, &c., per formed on the improvements on the Ken-tucky, Green, and Barren rivers. The morning hour was consumed in dis-cussing this bill, and the de-bate was en-tered into with spirit by Messrs. Lindsay, Payne, Dudley, Alexander, Baker, Leslie, Lilly Vories and Chandler, It was most Lily, Vories, and Chandler. It was moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Friday next. Rejected.

The bill was then put upon its passage, and the result was—yeas, 28; nays, 6.

Mr. Bradley—Revised Statutes—A bill to fix the time of holding a court of claims in Horking courts.

Mr. Field-A bill to regulate Sheriff's Same-A bill for the benefit of James

ompany. Mr Winchester-A Din concerni-Same—A bill for the benefit of Constaoles in Jessamine county.

Mr. Vories—A bill for the benefit of the ate Clerks of Henry county.

The Senate then adjourned until Fri-

day morning. HOUSE. Prayer by the Rev. W. R. Johnson, of he Methodist Church.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Downing-Claims-For the benefit tures of the Board of Internal Improve

e-For the benefit of S Parish, late Sheriff of Madison county. Passed.

arst alonday in August hext, to open a poll in the various precincts in their respective caunties, and take the sense of the qualified voters of this Commonwealth upon the propriety and expediency of imposing an additional tax of fifteen cents on cach one hundred dollars' worth of property in the State, for the purpose of increasing the Common School Fund of creasing the Common School Fund of

proper officers conducting said election to propound distinctly to each voter the question: "Are you for or against levying an additional tax of fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of property to increase the Common School Fund?" If said voter shall answer in the affirmative it shall be the duty of the clerk of the elec-tion to record his vote in favor of levying the tax for the purpose aforesaid. If he shall answer in the negative, it shall be Red Men Visit The he duty of said clerk to record his vote

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs and other returning officers to make out a correct list of the vote required to be taken under the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of the

them to do so, he shall be fired in the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered against him as other fines are recovered under existing laws regulating elections in this State.

Sec. 4. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes cast under the provisions of this act are cast in the affirmative, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to report to the General Assembly, within five days after its next convening after by their chief, Col. Lewis Downing, for the purpose of paying their respects to the President.

The celebrated Gaines will ease came up again on new issues in the Supreme Court to-day. It will occupy several days. From the report of the Provident Aid Society it appears that 6,000 or 7,000 persons are receiving food therefrom. Gen. Howard contributes from the Freedmen's Bureau 700 pounds of meal per day. About four-fifths of the recipients of this charity are black.

There was a heavy snow storm here to-day.

The sentence passed upon Gen. Kautz by the court-martial at Vicksburg, for the

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Eighth Ward.—There will be a meetng of the Democrats of the Eighth Ward
in Thursday, 30th, in their new hall over
ne St. Nicholas, corner of Sixth and Court lace (entrance on Court Place). purpose of reorganizing the Eighth-ward Democratic Club. Meeting at 7 o'clock. Let all attend.

JNO. S. CARPENTER, Pres't.

RICHARD A. JONES, Sec'y.

Especial attention is called to the le of real estate, of three store and lwelling houses and lots, on Second street etween Main and Market streets, on Wednesday afternoon, February 5th, 1868, at o'clock, on the premises. This is very esirable property, and situated on one of the best streets in the city. The houses contain store and dwelling, and are not inder rent to good tenants, and have not been unoccupied for ten years. Terms, at sale. SHERMAN P. WHALEY,

A CHEAP ENGINE AND BOILER. A small steam engine and boiler, all complete and in good order, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

"Journal" Office.

SEDED.

In driving out one disease with mercury you substitute another. When a man is saturated with calomel or blue pill his health is ruined. Who can wonder then at the boundless popularity of Radway's REGULATING PILLS, which produce all the good results of the corrective mineral and SEDED. good results of the corrosive mineral, and entail none of its frightful consequences.

The greatest bargains in this city, men's and boys' fine clothing and furnishing goods, can be had at the Masonic Temple Clothing and Furnishing-store, orner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, as hey are selling their entire stock at New York cost. Go one, go all, and examine their stock and satisfy yourselves. jall dtf

strong now occupies his fine store 132 Main street below Fourth.

AMUSEMENTS. LOUISVILLE THEATER.

B# Second week of the great Drama of UNDER THE GASLIGHT. ON Thursday Evening, Jan. 30, 1888, will be acted the original Drama, in a acts, called UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

WEISIGER HALL. M'LLE JANAUSCHEK DIRECTE

GERMAN DRAMA.

TO-NIGHT --- DEBORAH. OCITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE M'LLE FANNY JANAUSCHEK

Who will, in compliance with numerou quests, give
ONE MORE REPRESENTATION This (Thursday) Evening, Jan. 30 DEBORAH

M'LLE PANNY JANAUSCHEK PRICES OF ADMISSION.

lickets. 21
ceserved seats (extra).
Salcony Seats.
Tickets and seats can be secured, at D. P. Fanid
Tickets and seats can be secured, at D. P. Fanid
Laket agree, between Sessond and Third.

HENRY VINCENT, THE GREAT ENGLISH REFORMER, Will Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association in MASONIC TEMPLE.

Monday Wight, Peb.3, 1868. SUBJECT "OLIVER CROMWELL: Oliver romwell as a Boy, Student, Son, Farmer, Hus-aund, Parent, Christian, Patriot, Member of Par-tament, Soldier, Diplomatist, and Uncrowned ling: His Life, an Example and a Warning.

Tuesday Night, Feb. 4, 1868. SUBJECT—"HOME LIFE: ITS DUTIES AND PLEASURES. Moraing Dreams. First Steps in Life. Basiness Duties. Adult/Education. Court-blsp. Love, and Marriage. Husbands and Wives. Parents and Children. Friendship and Friends. Acquaintances. Next Door Neighbors. The Person who lives Next Door. Men who flow with the Stream, and Men who Row against the Stream, and Men who Row against the Stream, land, and he we make it by a sunay, self-re, lant, and he we make it by a sunay, self-re, lant, and he we would be a sunay self-re. Tiskets 50 cents.

**Est These two lectures close the course for which season tickets have been sold.

COAL.

Coal River Peytona Cannel Coal, WE are now prepared to furnish Peytona Cannel Coal, per bushel, at landing, 18c,

reytona Cannet Coat, per ousnet, at maning, 10c, or, delivered, 20c.
Pittaburg Lomp Coat, per bushel, at landing, 16c, or, detwered, 20c.
Pittaburg Nut Coat, per bushel, at landing, 14c., or, delivered, 18c.
Comercy Coat, per bushel, at landing, 14c., or, delivered, 18c.
Uvered, 18c.
CAMSTEAD & OYONNOR. OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR.
OFFICES Standard St., south of Market.
S. W. corner of Brook and Market.

COAL! COAL!

WE are now selling the best Pitts-THE undersigned Coal Dealers of the city of Louisville hereby give notice to the public that they will sell and deliver Coal

m. L. Murphy & Co., ac Cromic, nry Ritter, nry Ritter, nry Ritter, stead & O'Connor, seer & Murphy, w. Hughes, ldf | J. E. Vansant, Hydes & Goose.

REMEMBER THE DRUNKARO THIS is to remind those who have friends going to destruction by the excessive use of strong drink that we are still preparing that best of all remedies for the drinkard.

DR. URBAN'S "Inebriate's Hope." Price \$1.50 per package, or three packages for \$4, tent by mail, postage paid. RAY MOND & CO., Fourth street, 10 codis&wim opposite National Hotel.

ESTERLE & SONS, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, No. 152 McDowell's Block, on Fourth street, o posite the Theater, & 4 doors south of Green st. sl⁹ dtf LOUISVILLE, KY,

VISES! VISES! VISES! THE UNION VISE COMPANY,

Falls City Terra Cotta Works.

W INDOW Caps, Brackets, Capitals for Columns Chimney Tops, Modillions, and everything pertaining to the ornamental decoration of buildings, Interior or exterior, modeling to new designs or adopting the designs of others if preferred. I am prepared to do work in my line cleans with exception, and for design and execution. BANNON conception.

SPECIAL NOTICES:

TO THE LADIES. For Only One Dollar

P. O. Eox 2,981. 42 Hanover St., Boston, Ma

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world he only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable

CONSUMPTION, RHEUMALE imported
vittella—HEALTH'S GRAND RESTORER.
The only certain cure for a constitution shattered
by the excesses and abuses of youth.
Do not be tampered with by inexperienced physiclans. Address your communications to
DR. G. W. FERNISR,
222 West 7th st., New York.

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Astima, Catarri, Consumptive and Taroat Disease. Troches are always used with good success. Singers and Public Speakers use them to Clear and Strengthen the vorce.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches, and do not take any of the Worthless Imitation that may be offered. Solid Every Where.

A Physiciogical View of Marriage-The Cheapest Book Ever Published, containing nearly 80 Pages and 150 due Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Creaus in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Earof treatment—the only rational and successful mode of care, as shown by the report of cases treat ad. A truthful adviser to the married and those co. A training marriage who entertain doubts of heir physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing DR. LA OROUX, No. Il Maiden Lanc, Albany, N. Y. The author

AUCTION SALES.

SALES TO-DAY.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES THOS. ANDERSON & CO. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS SHOES, AND BROGANS.

ON Wednesday and Thursday, 29th and soth January, at lo A. M., will be sold a cock of Stayfe and Fancy Dry Goods, Coltning, tock Goods, Small Wares, Blind and Riding Bries, Flead stails, Underwear, de. Also, at 12 M. each day, will be sold a stock of eady-made, Ciothing, Fur and Wool Hats, de. Perms cash. Ph.Os. ANDERSON & US.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.

WATCHES, NEW CARPETS, FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

J. D. WRT BY 2. F. WHALEY,

OF DRY GOODS, TO CLOSE THCHILD, on

AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday Morning, Jan. 30, 1898, at 10 o'clock, I will seil, at the store of S. Rothchild, on Market street, between Second and Third streets, als entire stock of Dry Goods, consisting of a general variety suitable for everybody. The fixtures and good will of the house will be sold first, and immediately after the sale of the goods will commence, and will be constanted, closed out. The sale is positive and peremptory, as Mr. Rothchild is declaring business. The goods are fresh, and will be sold regardless of cost. The ladies are especially invited to this sale.

FUTURE SALES.

ECIAL SALE OF A FINE LOT OF CLOTHING, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS.

at 10 o'clock, at our Auction-rooms, No. 39 Third street, between Main and Market streets, I will sell as above. Terms cash.

J. D. WRIGHT.

Large Sale of Public Property. DEPOT OF ARMY CIOCHING AND EQUIPAGE, JEFFERSON VILLE, IND., Jan 15, 18:8. WILL be sold at public auction

Samples can be seen at the Depot within five

j17 d10 Capt. & M. S. K., U. S. Army,

AT AUCTION.

C. C. GREEN & CO.,

Between Eleventh and Iwenth St., and and CONSIGNMENTS solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

BET Sales WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 10 o'clock A. M.

did dif C. C. GREEN & CO., Aucticaceca,

Atlantic Cable Telegrams. | General Meade's Dictation to the

Editors of the Mercury Excluded from the S. C. Convention.

Five additional sections of the bill of Five additional sections of the only of rights were adopted by the convention to-day. Taxation is to be ad valorem and uniform on all property taxed. Poll tax is not to exceed one dollar, which is exclusively for educational purposes. The 24th section reads as follows: The social

In the Convention the Committee on Internal Improvements made a report, which, without reading, was ordered to be

were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

A petition was presented from the loyal citizens of South Florida, on which no action was taken, askingsfor State scrip, redeemable in lands, in compensation for property taken by Confederate officers

A resolution was passed requiring the State Treasurer to send in a report of the money in his hands, and hold it subject to the action of the Convention, and prohibiting any officer of the Convention from drawing any funds from the Treasury without a vote of the Convention.

The Committee on Finance reported that the financial agent had had an interview with Gen. Meade, who instructed the convention to levy direct tax and he would assist in its collection if neces-

The convention adjourned amid much CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.

e poor.
An ordinance, to provide for taxation

RALEGGH, Jan. 29.

The convention was mainly occupied to-day in discussing the report of the committee for the relief of the people. The ordinance reported removes the jurisdiction of State courts, in matters of contract or debt, and suspends all judgments, executions, and process for the collection of all debts created before May 1855 up.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29. Article No. 99, reported by the convention, disfranchises all persons who have been convicted of treasor, perjury, forgery, or other crimes punishable by imprisonment at hard labor; all paupers and persons under interdiction, and all leaders or officers of guerrilla bands during the late war. The following are disfranchised until after the 1st of January, 1878: All persons who, before the 1st of January, 1861, held the offices of Vice President, Secretary of State or War, Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster-General or Attorney-General of the United States; diplomatic agents; members of Congress; Judges of Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States; Governors and Lieutenaut Governors of this State or other State; Judges of the Supreme and District Courts of this State, since the adoption of the Constitution of 1852, who Article No. 99, reported by the conventhe Legislature of this State, since the adoption of the Constitution of 1852, who approved or encouraged secession: commissioned officers of the army or Navy of the United States who at any time engaged in the late rebellion, provided the Legislature may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

In the vote on this article twenty colored delegates voted year and the same

In the vote on this article twenty colored delegates voted yea, and the same number no. Article 99 prescribes the oath to be taken by officers. The first paragraph is as follows: "I do solemnly swear that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or account of race, color, or previous condition of any political or civil privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men."

court.
Article 103 provides that the first legis lature convening under this constitution shall make special appropriation for the liquidation of any debts of this conven-

register where they reside at the time of election.

A member said the resolution was unnecessary, as Gen. Schofield would soon issue an order for a new registration.

During the debate a conservative used the words, "That infernal tyrant, Congress." Some confusion followed, several members claiming that the words were disorderly. The question was left unsettled by the order of the day coming up.

A member demanded the expulsion of the reporter of the Dispatch on account of a statement made in that paper.

The motion was dicided not in order.

Afternoon Session.—Much excitement

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29. The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau publishes two important orders, prescribing the regulations under which supplies shall be furnished to planters are preparing a bill providing that in fuent to be sold at two dollars and a half such grants. The land shall not be sold beyond a stipulated price.

The Internal Revenue office is now engaged in discharging, under the provisions of an act of Congress, the 74 Revenue In-

A Washington special to the Commercial, says it is believed the President will veto the anti-contraction bill.

A special to the Express says there is high authority for saying the Supreme Court will not touch upon the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts in the decision upon the McCardle case.

except \$10,000 in Enterprise company o

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was opened with prayer blev. Mr. Henderson, of the Methohi Episcopal Church, South.
Mr. Bruner presented the petition Martin Rollins and Harrison Lee, Recklynidge country. Breckinridge county.

Mr. Cooke—Petition in regard to the laws concerning Elizabethtown.

one the several acts in regard to the town of Franklin. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the char-

rint and orders of the day.

Same—A bill to amend the act to pun-

ment to the 4th section.

Mr. M. D. Martin offered the following as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. Thomas, which was rejected, viz time and then put upon its passage, and the result was as follows: Yeas, 20; nays,

in Hopkins county. Passed.
Mr. Gardner-Enrolments-Reported sundry enrolled bills, which were signed by the Speaker.
Mr. Chandler was granted indefiuite

Wood, &c. Same—A bill to incorporate the High Grove and Sawyer's Depot Turnpike Road

The reading of the journal of yesterday widow and boy.
And then the House adjourned. were granted indegnite leave of ab

of Pat. Cunningham, marshal of the city of Hickman. Passed. Same—For the benefit of P. Demoss, late coroner of Bracken county. Passed.
Mr. Rice—Claims—Senate bill for the benefit of John Mason Brown. Recommitted to the Committee on the Expendi-

The House then took up the bill for the benefit of the common school system.

Said bill reads as follows, viz:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs and other officers, conducting the next annual election, to be held on the first Monday in August next, to open a noll in the various precincts in their re-

Kentucky. Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the

this act; and it shall be the duty of the county judges and county clerks of the several counties to compare and certify said lists of their respective counties; and said county clerks shall cause the same to be delivered to the Secretary of State within sixty days after the date of the said election; and upon a failure of any one of them to do so, he shall be fired in the sum of the hundred dollars, to be recovered

National Bank of Washington, a commission of one-eighth of one per cent, amounting to \$10,177. The Secretary says the sales of these bonds had not tended to withdraw currency from the business of the country, and that the operations of the Treasury Department for some months past had been such as to diminish rather than increase the currency balance in the treasury.

A delegation of the Cherokee tribe called at the White House to-day, headed by their chief, Col. Lewis Downing, for the purpose of paying their respects to

inder the provisions of this act, are in favor of levying the proposed additional tax, the Saperintendent of Public Instruc-tion, as soon as the fact is ascertained, shall proceed to prepare a revised or re-modeled code of laws for the better organization and management of the com mon school system of Kentucky by the next meeting of the General Assembly; and, to aid him in this work, he may, with and, to aid him in this work, he may, what the counsel and advice of the Attorney-General and Secretary of State, provide himself with the means and facilities for consulting the most experienced and com-petent men of the State, with such other nuthorities as may be thought necessary in order to the highest improvement of the

Sec. 8. In order to defray any expenses of revising and remodeling the code of laws for the common school system, that may be found necessary to that end, the Superintendent of Public Instruction may draw, through the Anditor of Public Acounts, upon the Treasurer of Kentucky and his warrants shall be paid out of the chool Fund; Provided, That the aggre

Make the 4th section read: "If it shall Make the 4th section read: "If it shall apphar that the votes cast in the affirmative are more than a moiety of the number of legal voters in the State, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to report to the General Assembly, within five days after its next convening after said election, a statement of the vote directed to be taken as so cast, when it shall be to be taken, as so cast, when it shall b he duty of the Legislature to adopt suc neasures as may be necessary to carry ut the purposes of this act."

The question being taken, Mr. Davis's

Add to the bill the following section: Sec. 9. That the amount of money raised n each county, under the provisions of this ct, shall be appropriated exclusively to tricts of the county in which the same is raised, and, if not used in any one year to remain to the credit of said county for chool purposes.

Mr. Green proposed the following

Reed opposed it. Mr. Green withdrew his amendment and said he would offer it as an amend

Mr. Thomas's amendment was then rejected—yeas 25, nays 59.
Mr. Green's amendment to the 5th section was then rejected.
Mr. Glass proposed the following amendment, which was rejected, viz:
Amend the 4th section by adding the following: In such counties as may cast a majority of the legal votes of the county in the affirmative, this act, with its proin the affirmative, this act, with its pr visions, shall apply only and to them, for the benefit of their common school fund, shall be distributed in the manner fixed by law, the tax of fifteen cents on the \$100 worth of property provided for in the bill while upon counties which refuse to cas a majority of their legal votes in the al firmative, such tax shall not be assessed nor shall they, in any way, be responsible therefor, nor share in its benefits.

4, nays 10.
Mr. Magoffin offered the following reso lution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the use of this Hall is granted to Mrs. Cromwell, on evening of next week, for the purpose of giving a concert, the proceeds of which ar

From the Frankfort Yeoman, COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, Jan. 29 '68. CAUSES DECIDED. Geoghegan vs. Thomas Hardin; af

etition for rehearing, and rehearing over sled. ruled.

Lely vs. Commonwealth, Muhlenburg; copy of judgment and appeal bond filed, and appeal dismissed.

Boeler vs. Wright, Larue; revived in name of the heirs of Wm. Boeler;

Kenton, vs. Blair, Nicholas; cross-appeal granted appellee;

Walter vs. Patrick, Magoffin;

ourt; Caphart vs. Dodd, Marion: Mourning vs. Parker et al., Anderson Blair et al., vs. Carlisse and Jackstown urnpike Road Company, Nicholas; Guy vs. Guy, Louisville Chancery; Lewis vs. McGuire, Morgan; Hensley vs. Trimble et al., Wolfe; Justice vs. Phillips, Pike; Fowler, Mills & Co., vs. Smedley et al., fcCracken; Lucas et al., vs. Douglass' adm'r, Trigg;

We are indebted to Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, No. 459 Broome street, New York, for the following new books: "The Turk and Greek," by S. G. W. Benjamin; "Tiger Lillies," by Sidney Lanier; "The Diary of a Milliner," by Belle Otis; "Two Thousand Miles on Horseback," by Jas. F. Meline. Either of the above may be had of Messrs. Dake & Helmus, No. 84

visiting our shores annually may be roughly calculated at half a million. The number of deaths from shipwarecks might, therefore, appear not to be large; but when we are told that half the wrecks are caused either half the wrecks are caused either half the state. are told that half the wrecks are caused either by willful parsimony or sheer neglect
—in other words, in consequence of the
vessels being overladen or unseaworthy,
chiefly of the collier class—there is every
reason to deplore such an unnecessary loss
of useful life. While a ship's age is a very
good reason to account for her liability to
be wrecked, the general reader will be at
a loss to account for the large number of
nearly new ships that are damaged Durnearly new ships that are damaged. Dur-ing the last eight years, for instance, elev-en hundred and thirty-five casualties hap-pened to newly-built vessels. Possibly some of these were laid down purposely to be

La Mirandes' French Rem

ADVICE GRATIS.

A Cough, a Cold, or a Sore Throat

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

BY S. P. WHALEY.

ON Thursday nothing to at 10 o'clock, at Auction gooms, I will sell as above. The Rockaways will be sold at 10 o'clock, 127 S. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.

ON Friday Morning, Jan. 31, 1868 AT AUCTION.

BY S. P. WHALEY. 81 and 83 Fifth street. AT AUCTION,

BY S. P. WHALEY, st and 85 Fifth street.
EREMPTORY CASH SALE OF FINE FURNITURE AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, No. 23Madison street, between Eighth and Ninth sts.,
AT AUCTION,

WILL be sold at public auction, at the Cotoling Warehouses (Hospital Grounds) in this city, on Monday, the 3d day of February next, commencing at 10 citolet and Equipoge:

2.607 Great Coats, Infy: 1.308 Knapsacks;
28.44 "Mid.: 1.399 Haveracks;
14.202 Trowsers, Foot; 1.000 Canteens;
473 "Mid.: 1.309 Haveracks;
14.203 Drawers; 1.000 Canteens;
473 "Mid.: 300 prs Mittens;
12.505 Drawers; 1.000 Canteens;
13.005 Drawers; 1.000 Canteens;
14.045 Sack Coats, unlin'd; 18 Wall Tents;
1.700 Uniform Lined; 28 Wall Tents;
1.700 prs Stockings; 10 Woolen Blankets; 11 Hospital Tent Files;
1.700 prs Stockings; 10 Woolen Blankets; 10 Hospital Tent Files;
1.700 prs Bootes, mach. 20 Hats;
2.00 prs Bootes, mach. 20 Hats;
2.01 prs Bootes, mach. 20 Hats;
2.02 prs Bootes of Cotoling and Equiposital Country of Country of Cotoling and Equiposital Country of Cotoling and Co

ON Wednesday Afternoon Feb. 5, 1888, at 3 o'clock, I will sell, on the premises, by order of the owner, three Brice Business Houses (with residences attached), situated on east side of Second street, between Main and Market streets. This property is very desirable, and located on one of THE business streets of the city. The property is all under rent to good tenants, and has not been unoccupied for ten years, and is sold has not been unoccupied for ten years, and is sold those in terrested in the buying of real estate to this sale, as it is very seldom, that such property is offered at auction. Terms at sale.

129

Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, No. 405 WEST MARKET STREET.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Constitution, which was attempted by this Legislation.

Instead of guaranteeing a republican form of government, the reconstruction laws subverted it and evaded that principle, and sought to overthrow them. It was an insult to common sense to call them republican forms of government. They were really military dictatorships, bringing them down to the level of republican forms of government be maintained by the rule of the bayonet over all the rights of person and property, crushtamed by the rate of the Sayster States of the rights of person and property, crushing out the dearest rights guaranteed by their fathers? Suppose a war of races should arise, they must vote men and money to meet that state of things until even a more despotic system was estab-lished. He appealed to them to pause in their course; if they did not no one could doubt that their motives were to retain their present unjust share of power in the

This legislation was intended as a guarised that power in establishing pro

out submitting the question to a vote of the people. The President in his policy of reconstruction did not impose any terms. The Scretary of State merely wrote an advisory letter to those engaged in reconstruction, setting forth what would be agreeable to other States.

The President left it all to the people themselves, which he argued was the only constitutional way of forming constitutions. He said that conventions of delegates elected by the people could form valid constitutions without submitting them to the people, and cited the present constitution of Pennsylvania and the Federal Constitution of 1787 as instances of it. The Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Wilson, had said the powers of hell could not prevail against the reconstruction measures; if the infernal powers took any interest in this Government doubtless. interest in this Government doubtless they would not try to prevail against them, for if they had any sympathies at

of these measures. [Laughter.]
At the conclusion of the Senator's remarks Mr. Cragin obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned. Mr. Cavanaugh, of Montana, referring to the remarks of Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, last Monday, as to the denial of suffrage to the colored people in Montana, said he had received a telegraphic dispatch from the Governor of the Territory stating that Congress had been wrongly informed. Mr. Johnson asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Commit-tee to inquire whether it is in the power of Congress to prevent the immigration of Chinese and other inferior races to this

country.

Also, whether the civil-rights act and proposed amendment to the Constitution, conferred the right of citizenship, including suffrage, on the Chinese. Mr. Pile objected to the resolution as a f legal tender notes was ordered printed. Mr. Banks reported back the bill con-erning the right of American citizens, as already printed.
Mr. Spalding gave notice of an amend-

Mr. Wilson gave notice of an amend-

ment to the first section, by striking out the words "which have been insisted upon and maintained by the Government of the United States." Mr. Banks explained and supported the oill at length.

The morning hour having expired, the sill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the committee of Conference on the deficient cy bill, reported that the committee agreed to recommend, in regard to the allowance for stationery, limiting the amount for Senators and members to \$125, the limitation to take effect from the 2d of March, 1868, and the House agreed to the Senate amendment prohibiting the transfer of ap-

rtment to another.

not more than one dollar and a quarter per acre.

The bill was discussed at length, and ent over till to-morrow.

Mr. Johnson introduced a joint resolu on declaratory of the rights and powers the Federal and State Governments of of the rights of citizenship. Referred the Judiciary Committée.

The Speaker presented a communica-on from the Secretary of the Treasury, ith a report of the amount of United tates 10-40 bonds issued or disposed of States 10-40 bonds issued or disposed of by the Treasury Department since Octo-ber I, 1867. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also a communication from the Secre-tary of War, with the report of the Chief of Engineers relating to the survey of the port of Clinton, Ohio. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Adjourned.

to-day. A fair attendance of delegates was present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Commander, Major-General R. S. Foster; Senior Vice Grand Commander, Major-Gen. Charles Cruft; Junior Vice Grand Commander, Major-Gen.

Charles Cruft; Junior Vice Grand Commander, Col. Geo. Humphrey, with a Grand Council of Administration of five officers. Major O. M. Wilson was appointed Adjutant. A resolution endorsing

HAVANA, Jan. 29.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 29.

The annual meeting of the Grand Army f the Republic, for the Department of adiana, was held in the Senate Chamber

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.

Madame E. Ristori and Mr. E. Grau ar-ived on the steamer Eagle, and were reeived with great enthusiasm. To night a erenade will be given to Ristori. TRENTON, Jan. 29. Gen. Sickles spoke to-night at a large neeting organizing the Grant Club. Delegates were elected in Wyoming county to the State convention. Resolu-tions were passed favoring Gen. Grant for

wharf.

CINCINATI, Jan. 29.

The stock and store of Glazier and Brothers, wholesale dealers in clothes and woolen goods was seized by the United States Marshal to-day. As it was the first case of seizure for involuntary bankruptcy in this city, it created quite a sensation in husiness circles.

EUROPE.

BEORGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH

The bill for the reorganization of the army, having passed the Corps Legislatif, came before the Senate this week, and gave rise to an interesting discussion.

Mons. Chevalier opposed the bill. He took strong grounds, and argued that France should maintain close relations, with the neighboring European powers,

Church, preparations for the calling of which were some timeago entrusted by the Pope to a special commission of seven Cardinals, will assemble at Rome in No-Paris, Jan. 29-Eve.

The policy recently adopted by Prussia

of Parliament, in a speech at Ashton, de-clared that peace must be preserved be-tween England and America, or other Cabinets would succeed those now in pow-er on either side of the Atlantic, and these

ment to strike out the clause authorizing the President to retaliate, &c., and in-serting the words, "it shall be deemed a just cause of war." tures in Cork on American and Irish sub-jects. He is very popular with the Irish people, and his houses are jammed. The evidence of Shaw, who turned in former and identified Barret as the Clerk

FLORENCE, Jan. 29. The Unito Caticlo newspaper says a special agent of the President of the United States has arrived at Rome on a secret mission to the Pope, and that he will be supported by Admiral Farragut, whose fleet was hourly expected at Naples, and whose arrival in Rome was lookples, and whose arrival in Rome was rooked for at an early day.

The journal gives no information as to the character or object of the mission upon which the American agent was sent.

The frigate Wauchusett arrived to-day

The steamer Persia, from Liverpool, The steamer Georgia, from Vera Cruz, as arrived, and reports that a decree had een published in San Louis Potosi, abolhing all inter-communication with the ustom-house of that State constitution and the laws, it shall be the luty of the first Legislature convened un let the Constitution framed by this Con-rention to provide for the election of an official printer in each Congressional disincial primer in each circle, county, and municipality, and such ficer shall have all the official printing neluding all advertisements, which shall e paid for at rates fixed by law.

be paid for at rates fixed by law.

The Committee on Distribution reported an appeal to appropriate as much of the tax levied on cotton in 1867, in this State, as will enable the Freedmen's Bureau to supply the actual wants of citizens of Mississippi, without regard to color. The best information they have shows that actual want will exist before the crops are gathered. Ordered to be winted A resolution was adopted to appoint a The vote of yesterday, accepting Mr. orr's resignation as chairman of the rinting Committee, was reconsidered, and it was decided not to accept it by a Augusta, ME., Jan. 29. The House to day, by a vote of 100 t 3, voted to repeal the State constabular

> NASHVILLE, Jan. 29. Arrived—Nashville, from Cairo.
> Departed—N. Phillips and Rowens
> River falling rapidly with twelve feet o
> the shoals. Weather very cold. MEMPHIS, Jan. 29. Edward Dashiel was shot by his father resterday and died this morning. The ather has been committed for trial at the

JACKSON, Jan. 29.

father has been committed for trial at the Criminal Court.

The Louisville train last night, near McKenzie's, ran over a man, cutting off both legs and an arm. The body was found this morning. It was supposed he was one of the employes on the train, who had become benumbed by the cold and fallen off. Jim Creighton, who was arrested for robbing an express officer at Jackson Tenn., some time since, broke jail Mon

day night. Weather clear—coldest day of the seaon. River still rising.
The Dexter and Strader passed down The latter took on 300 bales of cotton. The Tennessee left for Cairo. The Laura Hill did not get off last night, but left this evening with 1,200 bales of cotton.

In port—Quitman, Des Arc, Centralia, and towboat Dick Fulton. BALTIMORE, Jan. 29. Five men attacked the revenue officers in charge of Wiedel's distillery, on the Belfair road, yesterday. One of the officers was badly hurt. The assailants were fired into, and one of them, named Hughes, was badly wounded. They were all arrested and held for trial.

Further in Regard to the Fire in Chicago.

List of Insurance Companies Sus

taining Loss.

As far as can be ascertained to-night

CHICAGO, Jan. 29

ILLINOIS.

the insurance companies lose by Ianight's fire as follows: Chicago companies \$120,000; other companies in Illino \$120,000; Buckeye, of Cleveland, \$5,00 Western, of Buffalo, \$15,000; Mutual as Buffalo City, \$5,000 each; Commerce, Albern \$15,000 and Albert \$15,000 and Street \$1000. Albany, \$16,000; Albany City, \$4,00 Springfield, of Springfield, Mass., \$12,00 Maryland Fire, of Baltimore, \$5,00 New England, of Boston, \$5,00 Liverpool, [\$16,000; Queen, \$15,00 Liverpool, [810,000; Queen, \$10,000 Liverpool, London, and Globe, \$25,000 Providence, of Providence, \$5,000; Narra gansett and Roger Williams, \$9,000 each Etna, of Hartford, \$20,000; Connecticut each; Underwriters' Agency, of New York, \$40,000; Home, \$35,000; Manhattan, \$30,-000; International, \$20,000; Lorillard and Howard, \$15,000 each; Security, Phonix, Equitable, Citizens', and Yorkers', \$10,000

The losses as reported this morning are as nearly correct as can be ascertained at Chicago insurance companies at \$195,000 and gives the following losses in addition and gives the following losses in addition to those previously reported: Western and Mutual, of Buffalo, \$5,000 each; Capital, of Albany, \$5,000; Home, of New Haven, \$2,000; Springfield, of Springfield, \$5,000; North American, of Philadelphia, \$18,000; Corn Exchange, \$5,000; New England, of Boston, \$27,000; National, \$10,000; American, \$23,000; Phenix, of Brooklyn, \$25,000; Atlantic, \$21,000; Providence, of Providence, \$7,000; American, \$12,000; Atlantic, \$16,000; Etna, of Hartford, \$2,000; Hartford, \$2,000; Merchants', \$21,000; Putnam and Charter Oaks, \$5,000 each; Underwriters' Agency, of New York, \$10,000; Home, \$13,000; Manhattan, Lorrillard, and International, \$5,000 each; Underwriters' Agency, of So,000 each; Underwriters', \$2000; Courity, \$1,500; Amsterdam, \$15,000; Couritner

Liverpool, London, and Globe, \$66,000.

WASHINGTON.

White House,

THE GAINES WILL CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT. REPORT OF PROVIDENT AID SOCIETY. Gen. Kautz's Sentence Remitted. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the House to-day, says the sale of 10-40 bonds under the act of 1864 was \$8,141,600, and the premium \$105,298, making a total of \$8,246,898. There was paid as premium to the First National Bank of Washington, a commission of one-eighth of one per cent.

The sentence passed upon Gen. Kautz by the court-martial at Vicksburg, for the use of disrespectful language to Gen. Ord, has been remitted by Gen. Grant, and Kautz ordered to resume his duties.

The House Committee on Public Lands

the expenses thus paid shall not exceed ve hundred dollars.

Mr. Davis offered the following amend-

amendment was rejected—yeas, 35; nays, Mr. Thomas offered the following amend-

Mr. Green proposed the following amendment to the amendment, viz: Provided, That property in the city of Louisville, subject to a special tax for the maintenance of free schools for all the children of said city, shall be exempt from the operation of said additional tax proposed for general school purposes.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Green advocated his amendment, and Mr.

Amend toe lst section by striking out all after the word "State," printed in ital-cs, and insert: As now taxed by law, for the benefit of the common schools of Ken-tucky, two-thirds of the amount derived om the above tax to be expended for the penefit of the common schools in the coun-y from which derived.

Mr. Thomas's amendment was then re

ing a concert, the proceeds of which are to be given for the relief of a destitute

Cumins vs. Bullock & Anderson, Washgton; affirmed. Goodknight vs. Williamson, Boyle; af-Arnold vs. Smith, &c., Warren; af ORDERS. Stone vs. Stone, Daviess;
Elrod vs. Anderson's ex'r. Jefferson, Jackson, &c., vs. Shackleford, McLean, petition for hearing filed.
Payne vs. Pollard, Boyd; response to

Williams by, &c., vs. Secley, Nicholas; continued until the next term of this

Fourth street, between Market and Main Age of Ships .- The number of person

Auctioneer. ja29 tds

J. H. ALMOND. Boarding in a private family, with pleasant rooms and desirable locality, to be had by addressing E. A. at this office. ja29 d3 CALOMEL COMPLETELY SUPER

Price 25 cents per box, coated with weet gum, free from taste. Sold by Drug-ists. j29 deod1w&w

"GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE."-- J. M. Arm

Saturday, Matines-UNDER THE GASLIGHT

SI AND SE FIGH STREET.
WO ROCKAWAYS, ELEGANT SET OF ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE, SILK BROCATELLE CURTAINS, CARPETS, BEDSTEADS, LOT OF CONSTABLES GOODS, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday Morning, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-Rooms, No. 69 Third street, east side, between Main and Market streets, I will sell without reserve.

TIONS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,

THE Administrator's Sale of Fur niture will be continued on SATURDAY ORNING, Feb. 1, 188, at 10 c'olock, at the Ware-oms of Messrs. Wharton & Bennott, on Manu-ect, between Second and Third directs. S. F. WHALLEY, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION,

AT MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 3, 1868, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, on the premises, situated as above, a full fine of Household Furniture, consisting in part of Brussels and lngrain Carpets, Parlor, Dining-room, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Table Ware, and everything contained in the house. The sale is positive and peremptory, as the owner is removing to the country.

Terms cash.

S. P. WHALEY,

DO Auctioneer.

TELECRAPHIC NEWS

EVENING DISPATCHES.

ILLINOIS.

THE GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.

List of the Sufferers.

CHICAGO, January 29.

The following are the losers by the fire last night:
Griggs & Co., book establishment, \$200, Griggs & Co., book establishment, \$200, 2000; Rosenfield Bros., hats and caps, \$25,000; McDougal, Nicholas, & Co., boots and shoes, \$100,000; Harwood, Cortledge, & Honore, hardware, \$75,000; Schoenfield & Co., clothiers, \$25,000; Simons, Strauss, & Co., clothiers, \$25,000; Fiske, Keitland, & Co., boots and shoes, \$75,000; Webster, Marsh, & Co., clothing, \$20,000; Seymour, Carter, & Co., hardware, \$50,000; Carson, Pierce, & Co., dry goods, \$100,000; Freeman Bros., clothing, \$75,000; Burnham & Vanschaaks, wholesale druggists, \$100,000; Shayer & Co., straw goods, Burnbam & Vanschaaks, wholesale druggists, \$100,000; Shayer & Co., straw goods, \$25,000; Forman, Harris, & Co., clothiers. \$75,000; Weber, Williams, & Co., hats and caps, \$75,000; C. N. Henderson & Co., boots and shoes, \$125,000. The buildings from No. 4 to 8, including No. 20 Lake street, and from No. 31 to 41, on the opposite side of the street, are entirely destroyed. The loss in buildings will not be less than \$500,000. Nothing definite is learned in regard to insurance, but it is understood the Cincinnati companies lose heavily. [SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 29. The fire last night was the most destructive that has ever visited Chicago The above list of losses was hurriedly propared, and consequently very imperfect. The following list is given in the Times this morning: J. H. Burch, owner of the buildings from No. 33 to 43 Lake street, loss \$400,000. This building was erected loss \$400,000. This building was erected nine years ago at a cost of \$333,000, insured for \$190,000; Driggs & Co., the largest book house in the West, \$175,000, insured for \$125,000; Fisk, Kirtland, & Co., boots and shoes, \$10,000, fully insured; Rosenfield Bros., hats and caps, \$75,000, insured for \$50,000; McDougal, Nichols, & Abbott, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, \$225,000,insured for \$150,000; Shoenfield & Co., clothing, \$30,000, insured for \$25,000; Harwood, Cortledge, & Hanore, bardware, \$100,000, insured for \$75,000; Manning, Bro., & Co., notions, \$100,000, insured for \$75,000; Simon & Strauss, furnishing goods, \$15,000, insured \$100,000, insured for \$75,000; Simon & Strauss, furnishing goods, \$15,000, insured for \$10,000; Kellogg & Co., hats, caps, and furs, \$75,000, insured for \$35,000.

All of above occupied Barch's building. Smaller losses to other occupants of building and damage by heat to buildings on Lake street, directly opposite, will probably reach \$75,000. Losses and insurances at second fire, which destroyed buildings from No. 4 and 20 Lake street, are given

from No. 4 and 20 Lake street, are given as follows: Whitney & Co., boots and shoes, \$40,000, insured for \$30,000; Seymour Carter, & Co., hosiery, \$95,000, insured for \$55,000; Carson, Pierce, & Co., dry goods, \$100,000, fully insured; Merrill Hopkins, crockery, \$35,000, insured for \$25,000; Forman Bros., clothing, \$75,000, insured for \$25,000; Burnham & Van Shock, drugs, \$225,000, insured for \$200,000; Keith, Ward. & Co., dry goods, \$80,000, insured for \$50,000; Fitch, William, & Co., hats, caps, and furs, \$75,000—insured for \$50,000; C. N. Henderson & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, \$125,000—insured for \$100,000; Pierce & Co., clothing, \$50,000—insured for \$40,000. The buildings were owned by H. A. Kohn, H. McCormick, and Baptiste Sayer, and were valued at \$300,000—insured for from No. 4 and 20 Lake street, are given were valued at \$300,000-insured for

ers cannot be found, and means as own are not prepared to give information.

MEXICO.

Return of Gen. Diaz to the Capital.

A Forced Loan in San Luis Potosi.

Expedition Against Guatemala on Foot.

HAVANA, Jan. 28. A telegram from the City of Mexico, dated on Tuesday last, says Porfirio Diaz had returned to the capital. The Mexican troops were to be paid fortuighty in advance.

fortnightly in advance. fortnightly in advance.

The Legislature of San Luis Potosi had levied a forced loan of \$30,000 upon the merchants, the payment of which had been refused, and some of the merchants had been in mineral.

had been imprisoned.
Since the rebellion in Yucatan the State of Chiapas has been insecure in consequence of the intrigues of Ortega, Perez, and others. There were various rumors in regard to

the projected expedition against Guate

mala.

Senor Sereaz, who had been tendered a position in the Cabinet of Juarez, has been compelled to decline on account of New York, Jan. 29.

The steamship Georgia, from Vera Cruz, has arrived. City of Mexico papers of the 8th inst. state that a decree has been published in San Luis abolishing all interior custom houses in that State, and the revenue will be raised in future by taxation. A large quantity of armament has been sent from Vera Cruz to the city

NEW YORK.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

Academy of Music at Albany Burned

COLD SPRING, Jan. 28. As the Cincinnati Express on the Hud-son river Railroad, which left New York at 1 o'clock this morning, reached a point one mile north of Cornwall Station, it ran on a broken rail. The engine, baggage, and smokers' cars passed over it in safety,

but five passenger cars ran off against the rocks, tearing off the sides. They were all filled with passengers, five or six of whom were injured; one badly cut on the forehead and on the face; one man hurt n the back; another man hurt in the reast—none of them severely.

The train was delayed one hour. The ack is now cleared, and trains are running regularly.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28. The Academy of Music, under the management of Mrs. Trimble, burned early this morning. Nothing was saved. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. The property was partially insured. The dry goods store of Lake & Brothers, adjoining, was also burned, but the stock was saved.

NEW ENGLAND.

Heavy Seizures of Petroleum in

There was a good deal of excitement There was a good deal of excitement last evening among the dealers in oil, in consequence of the seizure, by officers of the Internal Revenue, of all the refined petroleum in first hands that could be found. It will be released only when it can be proved that the Government tax has been paid. The amount seized is very large.

EUROPE.

Atlantic Cable Telegrams.

Arrival of the City of Antwerp Great Destitution in East End of

Depression of Manufactures in France.

Suffering Among the Operatives.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

The steamship City of Antwerp, with Liverpool dates of the 16th, has arrived. The London Times describes the discress at the eastend of London as vast and heart-rending. The number of persons in receipt of out door relief is upwards of corte the weard.

heart-rending. The number of persons in receipt of out-door relief is upwards of forty thousand, but the measures adopted, while they fail to meet the need, are actually increasing the amount of pauperism and demoralizing the district.

Very sad tidings had been received in Paris from almost every part of France. The trade and manufactures of Lyons were paralyzed by a variety of causes, in which the uncertainty prevailing as to the political future had no small share. Hunger and destitution were making sad havoc among the operatives at Nantes, Rouen, and Roubaix; and even in Bordeaux, where the mildness of the climate does away with one cause of suffering, the destitution was plainly manifest. So dense are the througs of famished operatives that besiege the Hotel de Ville, clamoring for bread or employment, that the guards had to be doubled. At Lille starvation is endemic, and in Paris the distress was very great, but private and public benevolence was more active.

ALASKA.

Mild Weather in December and January.

Sale of the Russian Fur Company's Effects.

Gay Times During the Holidays.

Whisky the Cause of the First

Death. San Francisco, Jan. 28. Advices from Alaska to January 18th say that the weather was mild; the daily average temperature in December and January being about 27° Fahrenheit.

The effects of the Russian fur company had been sold, realizing about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sourcel projude from Victoria and Pro-

dred and fifty thousand dollars.

Several arrivals from Victoria and Puget Sound had furnished supplies of vegetables to the garrison and people.

The holidays were celebrated by boat races and masquerades. A race between the United States cutters Jamestown and Resaca was won by the former. The same boat won the sweepstakes in the China sea in 1864 from the English, French, and Dutch.

One death has occurred among the new blonists, caused by whisky.

No mention is made of trouble with the

The bark Nepamoth was expected to sail in a few days for the Siberian coast with the Russian garrison and other passengers.
Considerable trade was springing up with Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.

Election of Railroad Directors.

At the annual meeting of the Little Miami Railroad Company, yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: E. W. Woodward, Larz Anderson, Jno. Kilgour, W. H. Clements, L. B. Harrison, Chas. P. Cassily, Edmund Dexter, Joseph C. Butler, Henry Hanno, Jno. Bacon, Abraham Haveling, and Joseph R. Swan. After the election the Board held a meeting and chose the following officers: Swan. After the election the Board held a meeting and chose the following officers: President, E. W. Woodward; Secretary, Chas. P. Cassily; Treasurer, S. E. Wight; Auditor, D. G. Davenport; General Super-intendent, Jno. Durang; General Ticket Agent, W. L. G Brien; General Freight Agent, E. F. Fuller. Agent, E. F. Fuller.

Cold Weather at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 29. Last night and to-day is the coldest of he season. The mercury sunk to three legrees below zero. The river closed dur-ng the night, closing in two ferry boats ch were attempting to cross at the which were attempting to cross at the time. The river is now nearly one con-tinuous gorge between here and Cairo. Communication with the Illinois shore is cut off, but the ice will soon be strong enough for the passage of teams.

> [From the Nashville Gazette, 28th MELANCHOLY SUICIDE. THE EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Yesterday, Coroner Norvell was called

on to hold an inquest over the body of C. H. Pratt, who committed suicide by cut-ting his throat, in his room at the Com-mercial Hotel. Mr. Pratt arrived at the ting his throat, in his room at the Commercial Hotel. Mr. Pratt arrived at the Commercial on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and paid his bill on Thursday, as though he was going to leave, but he seemed to change his mind and remained, appearing to be under the influence of liquor and in trouble. On Saturday morning he requested the clerk to furnish him some letter paper and wrote a letter and labelled his sachel, directing it to his wife, and requested the clerk to open the sachel and forward the letter by Express. He returned to the hotel on Saturday night, and paid his bill up to breakfast Sunday morning, as though he intended to leave, but still remained and appeared uneasy; thought every person was after him, and asked the clerk several times if he had not better deliver himself up rather than be pursued by everybody. He was conducted to his room and bed at 10 o'clock on Sunday night, and was found yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M., by the porter, his throat cut from ear to ear. The rash deed was done with a pocket-knife, which was from State Line, Indiana. But little information has been gained as to his relations or circumstances. The coroner's jury—Messrs. J. G. Fulgham, S. B. Collit, E. J. Heins, W. M. Hargraves, E. R. 'Howard, W. H. Maloney, and Geo. Reckwith—gave a verdict in accordance with the

ard, W. H. Maloney, and Geo. Reckwith—gave a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated. AN UNSELFISH THIRD WIFE. - A few days since, a marble maker called upon a respectable citizen of Plainfield, Ct., a man of good feelings but small means, who is at present living with his third wife, and asked him to attend him to the burying ground in that place. After considerable ground in that place. After considerable urging and many excuses and vain endeavors to find out what was wanted, he finally consented to go. Judge of his surprise, when, upon reaching the spot where were buried his two former wives, he beheld two beautiful grave-stones, of exquisite finish, neatly place over their graves. But what added still further to his surprise and astonishment, was, that, after considerable questioning, he learned that they had been bought and paid for and placed there by the wife with whom he now lives, at an expense of \$120. What renders the act more commendable is, that she had worked in the mill for nearly a year past to earn the money to pay for

a year past to earn the money to pay for them, and in all that time had never mex-tioned her plans to any person excepting the man from whom she purchased the stones, her husband being in complete ig-norance that she ever had any such thoughts or intentions. The discussion of Mr. Thornton's mer-its as Minister from England to the Unit-ed States continues at great length in the foreign papers. A correspondent of the

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY. ARRIVALS YESTERDAY. nited States, Cln.
arling, Memphis,
...J. Baker, Cairo,

Morning Star, Hend.
Emma Floyd, Nashvil DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

DEFABTURES YESTERDAY.
United States, Cin. Morning Star, Hend.
Derling, Gincinnati. Emma Floyd, Cin.
A. J. Baker, Plitsburg. Falls City, Green river.
EMBELS FALLS CITY, Major Anderson, and Wren.
Portland.—Cora S., Lonisville, and Virginia. Owing to the intense cold weather yesterday and the night previous, the river

commenced to decline rapidly at the head of the falls. In the canal yesterday evening there were seven feet large by the mark, and five

feet in the pass on the falls. Yesterday morning was the coldest orning this winter, so far. The thermometer was down to 7 degrees above zero. At noon it stood at 20, with a strong northwestern breeze.

But little business activity was displayed at the levee yesterday, the weather being too cold. A large lot of molasses was shipped east by the mail steamer to Cin-

PITTSBURG, Jan. 29-12:30 P. M. River falling, with about 4 feet in the hannel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29-12:30 P. M. Very cold—wind from the northwest. Mercury at noon 18 degrees. The river has fallen 8 inches since 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, with 83 feet water under the bridge and 19 feet scant by the water works mark. Business is extremely dull. PORT ITEMS.

The Nick Longworth, from New Oreans, was due last night. She will reeive freight at once for a return trip. The Darling, from Memphis, with a cargo of cotton, and the Emma Floyd, from Nashville, loaded down to her guards, were among the arrivals yesterday. The latter put off a lot of hides and plows at

this port. The tow boat A. J. Baker, with a tow of empty barges from below, arrived yesterlay, on her way to the coal regions.

The Falls City left yesterday evening for Green river. We were under the impression that Thursday was her regular day for departure from this point, but it seems that she has changed her day of eaving, notwithstanding we were informed last Monday that she would leave this rening on her regular day and hour.

The dispatches from Vicksburg report the steamer Indiana as having run aground at Island 101, forty miles from Vicksburg. We are informed that she run aground in the new cut-off made within the last two years, near or at Terrapin Neck, which is considered one of the worst places in the lower Mississippi.

The Atlantic and barges passed Cairo day before yesterday. Among her freight items are 100 tons pig iron, 290 bundles hides, 200 barrels rosin, 100 do. turpentine, and 175 tons assorted merchandise. The Dexter passed that point heavily la-

The Wren has been detained in the Kentucky river owing to heavy freight engagements, and consequently did not arrive on time yesterday. She will be in port to-day. Virginia, for New Orleans; Cora S., for

Memphis; Palestine, for Cumberland river, and Dove No. 2, for Madison. The Belle Lee is due here to-day from New Orleans. The following dispatch was received yes-

terday afternoon by Capt. Shallcross concerning the steamer Indiana: VICKSBURG, Jan. 29. Captain J. L. Shallcross:

The Indiana hung on a log mid way, her fore-and-aft hog-chain parted. Part of the freight overboard. Sufficient lighters on hand for her relief. She is expected here every hom.

ed here every hour.
STEWART & MITCHELL. There will be no Henderson packet this

The St. Louis dispatches vesterday reported that the river closed there during night before last, freezing in two ferryooats, which were attempting to cross a the time. Communication with the Illi

nois shore is cut off. The report of General Weitzel on the survey of the canal between here and Portland, and for a new one on the Indiana side, is being prepared, and will be

sent to Washington about the 4th of next Kendig & Co., who had contracted to deliver the mails between Memphis and Vicksburg, have forfeited the same by not carrying out the contract, and in consequence the Post-office Department has given the contract to Captain John B. Davis, Superintendent of the Memphis and

Vicksburg River Mail Line. ST. Louis.-The Republican of day be

fore yesterday says: The river continues to rise slowly, which is very good evidence that the gorges below still hold a good grip. Some small lots of freight were engaged for New Orleans via Cairo by the A. and M. S. S. Co., at the following rates: Flour per barrel, 50c; pork, 75c; whisky, \$1 25; corn per sack, 30c; oats, 35c; heavy pound freight, 30c per 100 lbs; light do, 75c. The A. and M. S. S. Co. are now sending out three of their fine packets per week. The Pauline Carroll leaves to-day, and will be followed by the Continental, Capt. Pat. Yore. The river continues to rise slowly which is very good evidence that the Capt. Pat. Yore.

NEW ORLEANS.-The Crescent of last Sunday morning has the following: We had another beautiful day yesterday, and our citizens availed themselves of the opportunity and crowded the fashionable thoroughfares in large numbers. Towards even in the temperature become daying vening the temperature became damp, with the wind from the southeast, indicat-

ing that another change of the weather ing that another change of the weather was inevitable.

Business on the landing was but moderately active yesterday—but four boats receiving remunerative loads. Many of those that were advertised left in the afternoon with light trips, in hopes of repaying their outlay with return cargoes.

At dusk the upper landing presented a scene of unusual dullness. Only one boat, the J. D. Perry, remained, and the levee was cleared of all produce except a pile of hay belonging to the quartermaster's department. We expect, however, that before Monday morning the space will be filled up again by the arrival of the Richmond, Great Republic, Henry Ames, Robt. E. Lee, and Gov. Allen, and business for the next week will open with more favorable auspices than that which has just closed.

as just closed. has just closed.

We noticed that the river in front of the city is rising rapidly, and a considerable quantity of drift passing. We hope that this rise will affect the various lower tributaries so as to allow the boats to penetrate the interior, and bring out the cotton, sugar, and molasses awaiting transportation to market.

ortation to market. Capt. Burdeau received a dispatch yes terday announcing that the tow Bee, with five barges, passed Vicksburg at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and will arrive to-

A meeting of freight agents was held last Thursday evening, at Memphis, for the purpose of adopting a uniform rate on cotton, several lines having been cutting under and rebating to a considerable ex-

holding firm to the rates established by Beview of the New York Steek Market.

the Cleveland Convention last fall. The Post-office Department advertise for bids, to be received until the 31st of March, for carrying the mail six times a week by steamer from Saint Louis to

The following steamers were sold last Thursday, at St. Louis, by the assignees of the defunct Illinois River Packet Company, for the benefit of their creditors: Sam. Gaty, \$8,706; Lacon, \$3,500; City of Pekin, \$9,156; Illinois, \$16,050; Bardstown, \$7, 50; Schuyler, \$8,000. The new Peoria Packet Company purchased the above

The Memphis Board of Aldermen is sued an order to the wharfmaster, at that lace, to have the wharfboats removed om the landing within fifteen days.

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Brand of Trave Rooms, Louisville, Wednesday Evening, Jan. 29, 1868. Monetary affairs quiet and unchanged Rates for prime signatures and approved tock collaterals are without alteration The demand for loans is only moderate with ample capital to meet all require

Exchange is less firm, ruling at par to c premium.

Gold was lower to-day; opened at 1404, dvanced to $141\frac{1}{2}$, and closed at $140\frac{7}{8}$. The eastern telegraph dispatches were ore favorable for cotton with an advance prices. Other articles remained quiet nd unchanged.

In our own market less activity pre vailed in most all departments of trade. Prices are steady and firm with some improvement in staple articles of dry goods, owing to the upward tendency in the Eastern markets, and the short supplies caused by decreased production. In the provision line a fair jobbing trade prevails, and prices are weaker. The hog packing at Chicago to this date aggregate 732,102 head, being nearly 200,000 head in excess of last year's operations. The market for country produce is gen

rally unchanged. Cotton was firmer to-day with a slight dvance on former prices. The sales vere large. Receipts are to a fair extent, with 500 bales due from Tennessee river for this point.

The weather to-day was intensely cold; aid to have been the coldest of the season by about two d egrees. BAGGING AND ROPE-Inactive and nominal hand-made bagging 15@17c; power-loom 21@21½c India and flax 25@25c; machine rope 9c; iron-ties

408%c. Cheese-Sales of Western Reserve and Han urg at 141/2015c, in lots; small sales at 15201514c; ew York dairy 172018c; imitation Stilton and

shel; kiln dried at \$4 75@5 per bbl; feed mea 7@29 per ton. FLAXSEED-Steady, with buyers at the mill for clean at \$2@210.
FEATHERS—Good shipping lots command 60@65c
COTTON—Firm, with an upward tendency. At
hesales 98 bales were offered, with bids on 75 acepted. Good middling 17c, middling 161/2c, low do c, good ordinary 15%c.

FLOUR-Active, with sales of 400 bbls A No. 1 at §12; 275 do assorted brands at \$8@13 for superfine t fancy grades. Holders offer large lots of superfine at \$7 50, A No. 1 at \$11@11 25, and fancy at \$12@12 25 at \$7.00, A No. 1 at \$1.0911 20, and tancy at \$123912 20.

Rep flour \$\$8.08 25.

Grain—Wheat is in good supply; sales of 300 bushels prime red from wagons at \$2.40. Corn steady; shelled 758.785; prime ear in bulk at 758.785; with some lots offered at 708.735; sales of 300 bushshelled in bulk from store at 78c, or at 880

prime 14½@15c, choice 15½@15½c; small sales at an advance. Refined sugars—hard standard, in bar-rels, 17½@17½c. Plantation mclasses steady, with sales of 50 bbls a t 85c; half bbls 90c. Carolina rice

HAY-Sales of 100 bales on the wharf at \$15. Provisions and Larb—Less active. Mess pork \$21@21 50. Bulk meats quiet, with sales of 45 casks shoulders at \$4@ec; clear rib sides at 11½c, and clear sides at 11½@2.c. Hams at 13½c packed. The regular packers' rates are ½c less round. Bacon in and kegs at 14½@14½c. SEED—Sales of red clover in small lots at \$8@8 25;

mothy at \$2 75@2 85 per bushel. Wool-Better; unwashed 26@29c, choice washed WHISKY-Dull and nominal raw free \$2 15@2 20.

, 6 at \$7@7 70, 7 at \$6@6 95, 6 at \$5 15@5 90,

Markets by Telegraph.

Cotton firmer, with a fair business; sales 4.5 sies at 18% for middling uplands.
Flour a shade firmer; receipts 6.381 bbls; sale viblis at \$6.0032 50 for system of State and West 1; \$9.00610 50 for extra State; \$9.00610 for extra State; \$9.00610 for extra State; \$9.00610 for extra State; \$9.00610 for extra State; \$9.006 for contraction of the state; \$9.006 for contraction of the state; \$9.006 for contraction of the state; \$9.006 for good to choice extra \$0.013 75; \$mail lots \$14. Prec; sales \$1.000 extra \$0.013 75; \$mail lots \$14. Prec; sales \$1.000 extra \$0.013 75; \$mail lots \$14. Prec; sales \$1.000 extra \$0.013 75; \$mail lots \$14. Prec; sales \$1.000 extra \$0.013 75; \$mail lots \$14. Prec; sales \$1.000 extra \$0.013 75; \$mail lots \$14. Prec; sales \$1.000 extra \$1 New York Produce Market,

od St. Louis, i. 20016 for grows. For consideration of the consing quiet. California firmer: alee 5,000 sacks 06018 75; small iots \$14. Rye floor stead; sales 16018 x 5; small iots \$14. Rye floor stead; sales lisks y nominal, heat—receipts 1,000 bushels; firm and quiet; nof 12,500 bushels at \$2.45 for No. 2 spring; in , , \$2.6162 55 for red Pennsylvania, and \$3.15 for ed California. Rye firm; sales of 6,000 bushels tern at \$1.75. Barley quiet; sales of 6,000 bushels at \$2.60 bu

ioat. Rice quiet at 10¼@11c for Carolina. Coffee steady, with a fair demand. Sugar steady les of 140 hhds Cuba at 11½@11¼c. Molasses quie steady, ops quiet at 30@60c for American. etroleum quiet at 10½c for crude and 24c for re

Wool very quiet; sales of 199,000 lbs at 41635c for mestle fleece.

Oal quiet; sales at auction of 40,000 lons Scrannat 43 4562, 35, lump 83 4562 db. stempont \$8.775,

at 8464 15, car \$4.8065, stove to 1623 85, at 829.75

obtained by the sales of 18,000 lbs 18,0

r steady at 38@49c for State. Cheese dull reights to Liverpool quiet. LATEST MARKET. NEW YORK, Jan. 29-5 P. M. r quiet and firm. Wheat quiet and holders on full prices. Bye steady at \$1.7601.77 for rn, and \$1.850 Vestern in store. Corn and \$1.850 Vestern in store. Corn loat. The extreme scarcity of freight-room isly checks the export demand. I firm at \$21 for old mess; \$22.12% for new \$22.251 of delivery in February, March, and rll. leef firm with fair demand. Cut meats nomi . Bacon steady with a moderate business doing d firm at 13%@14c for fair to prime steam and the rendered.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, Jan. 29-P. M. Cotton goods-Market buoyant, especially feached muslins, but not very active, owing oleached muslins, but not very active, owin, nart to the snow-storm. Goods like the Jasteam Mills, which a fortnight ago were sellin own as 12½c, now command 14c, and muslins Kearsarge are worth fully 13½c, while Tuscas if im at 18c. Wamsutta 22½c, and New York Mumped to 27ct hrough absolute scarcity. All preselling quick at 126/12½c, the latter for sea the styles. The Amoskeag princ commands it lie, although old styles are still jobbing at 18 islandard brown sheetings, best Eastern ma 15m15½c. The market for wens is not fully established; foreign fabrics di

Baltimore Market.

heavy, opening at 141, advancing to 1411, and to 140%, advancing to 141, and closing a

10c Mall, 9 5/62 57 \$\ \text{Tolerate}\] 10c do \ \text{12 Substitute}\] 12 \ \text{12 Substitute}\] 13 \ \text{12

| Tenn. (new).... 60% eipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day \$ 1,238,38 ments to-day Chicago Market.

visions firm and more active. Mess pork, and, \$20 36. Straight brand is held at \$20 756 aces ordinary, \$18 36. It should be supported by the straight brand in the straight brand in the straight brands at 756, loose, and so nactive.

d hogs 10815c higher, closing firm at \$7.50 tividing on 200 pounds. Live in moderate request, at \$5.6866 129, for light shipping, for good to choice packing. at the moderate year tendent end \$2.635c higher; \$6.7568 for good to the prime shipping.

quiet and unchanged, \$4.00 bhis hour; 1,500 bush wheat; high corr; 1,500 bush oats; 1,549 dressed ds-4.500 bbls flour; 1,500 bush sh corn; 15,600 bush oats; 1,549 dresse \$55 live hogs. ents-3,090 bbls flour; 1,100 bush wheal h corn; 1,686 dressed hogs; 89 live hogs.

aiddling. Ly unchanged and quiet, with but little de-

Whisky unchanged and quiet, with but Hitle quand.
Provisions held above the views of buyers. Mess rik is held at \$20 506.21 for old and new. Buik eats are held at \$20 506.21 for old and new. Buik eats are held at \$45,600 for shoulders and sides, bove these rates. Bacon sold to a moderate extent at \$45 for shoulders, 11½ and 12c for clear rib and clear sides. Sugar-cured hams are dull at 14½ fiec. Lard is held at 13½c, but this is at least \$4c hove the views of buyers.
Hely very dull at \$136,015 on strival.
Seed firm at \$13 for lover, with a good demand, imothy dull at \$2 506,2 60. Flax seed in demand at \$2 506,000 for the strip of the Tho the park of the second sec

money market is easy. St. Louis Market. St. Louis, Jan. 29-P. M.

Tobacco buoyant, but prices unchanged. Cotton at 15%c for middling, but generally held Wheat—buyers holding off; prime to choice red white fail held at \$2 5502 75. Corn opene mer, but closed weak at 562 88c. Oats dui at 6 10 and 72c, latter for very choice. Barley firs \$2.36(2.36 for spring and fail. Rye—nothing de ovisions-nothing doing and prices noming held at \$21. Bacon nominally 92091/c f

Foreign Markets.

FRANKFÖRT, Jan. 29-P. M. U. S. 5-20 bends of 1862, 75%@76. U.S. 5-29 100 mm or 1,852, 10.3200.

Cotton sales to-day furthermood. Jan. 29—P. M.11

Cotton sales to-day furthermood in middling upands 73,267,54; Orleans 80,853, 40.

Breadstuffis—Corn 448 9d. Wheat 16s for white
California, and 14s 6d for No. 2 Milwaukee red.

Rarley 5 6d. Oats 3s 11d. Pess 448 3d. Flour 37s 1.
Provisions—Beef 120s. Cheese 52s 6d. Bacon 40s
Produce unchanged.

ANTWERP, Jan. 29-P. M.

Philadelphia Market. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29-P. M. d declined to \$8@8 50, and flaxseed t oleum moves slowly; crude, 15%c; refined in 22%@23%c.

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January 30th, at 5 o'clock P. M., froi
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CEALED PROPOSALS will be re-

om St. Louis to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke, and Wyandotte to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke Benton. ort Leavenworth to Fort Buford, Camp d Fort Benton. naha to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke, an sioux City to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke ort Bandall to Fort Buferd, Camp Cooke tt Benton.

Fort Sully to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke tt Benton.

Fort Rice to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke, and m Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford Camp from Fort Beston. Oke, and Fort Beston. From Fort Enford to Camp Cooke and Fort Ben om Camp Cooke to Fort Benton.

The rate at which they will transport each r and soldier (cabin passage to be provided ficers, and for the soldiers necessary facilities soking their rations, which will be supplied e Government). per 100 pounds at which they will

usion of Government freight, ontractor will be required to trans; y land in the event of failure by wa stores received by the contractor for tr n must be delivered at their destina the contracting party fails to carry required, the Government reserves the nt from transporting public supplies on any the belonging to the Government. The Government reserves the right to reject any all the blds that may be offered.

If the blds that may be offered. I supply the comment is stores will be allowed to go above the comment stores will be allowed to go above the comment stores will be allowed to go above the comment of the comment of the company of the c

f \$100,000. rty to whom the award is made must be to execute the contract at once, and to required bond for the faithful perform addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

J. DON ALDSON,
Ass't Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

Chief Quartermaster Mil. Div. of the Massouri

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TO arrest Seminal Losses, to con-quer bad habits and remove the effects of Early Error, send 25 cents to GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Kentucky. Havung had ten years' experience in this spe-

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HAVE been in use throughout the Turnpikes, County Roads, & Railroads. Hundreds have been built and put up, and, with-ut a SINGLE EXCEPTION, have fulfilled every ondition and stood every test required of a GOOD constructed wholly of WROUGHT IRON,

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Fire at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Leavenworth, Jan. 29.

A fire last night, corner of Shawnee and Seventh streets, destroyed the wagon factory of T. R. Clark, and two adjoining stables. Loss \$25,000. MEMPHIS, Jan. 29. Cotton in active inquiry at 17@17½c. Re-ipts of 7,988 bales; exports 1,820 bales. Flour firm and scarce. eipts of f.938 bales? exports 1,000 cm. Flour firm and scarce. Flour firm and scarce. Pork \$23622 50. Bacon firm; clear sides 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Bacon firm; clear sides 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Lard 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)displays. Com \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\)displays. Oats 77\(\text{@7SC}\) Hsy \$20\(\frac{2}{2}\). TRUCES - Steamboat and Warehouse Trucks of all sizes. No. 485 West Maio St., bet 11th and 12th, 16 d?2 tent. But nothing was accomplished, all No. 9 Hamilton & Bro.'s Building, 9 dtf Corner Sixth and Main st with prompt attention. the Northern lines, with one exception, JULIUS LEHNERTAL